Previous references.

File No. 136 – 16

1917.

Serial Nos. 1

(Laws)

Later references.

Genl. 67-17 RC 1
Cash 80-18(2)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT:

Serial Nos. 1

Part B for Sept 17

SUBJECT.

Grant of Honorarium to Mrs M. Swaminathaiengar (name) late Clerk G.R.S.

No 1890 & 27-9-17 To the Comptroller

Secretary

qf
22. 11. 17

W D 1351—GPB—20,000—13-12-15

P 102/17

G. R. S. III—1]

1916-17

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Sanitary)

NOTES.

File No. 136-16

FILE HEADING.

Compilation of malnad Improvement Manual.

From

No.	Dated	Received
Diary No.	Enclos. Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

WD 1232—GPB—20,000—18-11-16

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Sec. File No. 131 of 1916-7

Serial No.

Mr. Important orders in regard to Malaria Camp should be printed in an intelligible order in one Vol. which should be provided with index & table of contents:

2. Detailed proposals as to how this might be done within a week or 10 days shd be subd. to me before tomorrow by this Wednesday.

Note:—
Special attention shd. be given to ① order of dates & ② Subject Headings

Dcase
30/11

3. Proposals subd. accordingly
D. M.
1.12.16

Supt. to kindly arrange & Pharasdenes draft to Govt. Press to get this properly done in 10 days as required.

Draft returned by the Govt. Press
D. M.
6-12-16

I think it is necessary to depute one intelligent man to prepare drafts.
12.12.16

5. Draft forwarding 2nd. chapter is submitted
[signature]

Dcase sind this on to me to-morrow morning
D. M.
20.11.16

6 Issues
D. M.
12.12.16

7. Draft forwarding 3rd. & 4th. chapters submitted
[signature]
18.12.16

Issue
18/12-16

Matter to be treated as Immediate

(1) Each chapter to be Completed & sent to Press

8. Draft forwarding addenda to be inserted is submitted. This is the last material — must going to the Press
[signature]
19.12.16

Issue.
[signature]
19/12-16

(2) Special attention to be given to (a) order of dates & (b) importance of each order so as to include it under the appropriate chapter.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

(3) Each chapter to be finished by the 5th inst.
D. M.
20.12.16

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

G. R. S. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Sau File No. 136 of 1916.

Serial No.

Bangalore
20th December 1916

My Dear Mr Hiriyannaiya,

In continuation of my demi-official letter of the 27th ultimo, promising to submit my Note on the revision of the Malnad Improvement Scheme to the Dewan by the 22nd of this month, I write to inform you that, as a preliminary step, a Manual of important Govt. orders passed from time to time in connection with the Scheme has been compiled under my instructions, and is being printed.

May I request you to kindly obtain for me an extension of time up to the 15th January 1917 for the submission of my note?

Yours Sincerely
(Sd) D M N
21-12-16

Secy's note to A.S.

I want a daily written report through the Council Section from the A.S. for IV as to progress of this manual

During Xmas work should go on as usual

Sd. D M N
21.12.16

NOTE—Contn. sheet

Progress with M.I Manual

G. R. S. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Law File No. 136 of 1916.

Serial No.

A. Secy's note to Supdt

11) Supdt. Please take copy and let me have a note every Evening by 4 P.M showing the progress during the day. The first note to come in this Evening

Sd. BB
21.12.16

Submitted

12 The work of compiling the existing important orders & other useful information was completed and the matter is now in Press The manual is divided into 4 chapters. Proof of the 1st two Chapters has already been read The rest is due tomorrow when the proof of the whole compilation will be compared and submitted for orders.

13. The Press has been reminded today of the urgency of the work

Sd — 14)
21.12.16 (Asst. Secy.)

Sd
21/12/16
('Home' Council Sec^a)

Sd
22/12

Sd
22/12-16.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Saw File No. 136 of 1916.

Serial No.

Progress - 22.12.16.

15) Proofs of Chap. I & II have been revised. The proof of Chapter III & IV has not been received from the press. The Ch. Foreman has promised to return the proof of Chapter III by tomorrow and that of Chapter IV and appendices a little later. A.D.O to Supdt, Govt. press may please expedite the work

22.12.16 16) The D.O. is under issue and I shall call on the Superintendent of the Press this Evening & urge the ~~Expedition~~ work to be expedited & to arrange for submission of proofs by tomorrow Evening at the latest

22/12-16

(H. Leeg.) 17) Done 22/12

22/12-16

Progress - 23/12-16

Submd.

23/12 18) No further proofs have come from the Press yet (4 p.m.). I called on Mr Julius this morning & he said he would do his utmost to send the remaining proofs complete before this Evening. If they are not received before 5 p.m. I have asked Mr Lewis-Lingam to go to the Press & let me know how matters stand & to receive & revise the proofs if ready by tomorrow

19) Progress Now Proofs may be received by tomorrow afternoon for revise 23/12

P.D.O

(H. Leeg.) P.D.O 23/12-16

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Law File No. 136 of 1916.

Serial No.

21) Proofs have just come in. Mr Chanchaminjee has not personal instructions for further action. — Please send this file to him to bring it to me tomorrow with the proofs

LG
23/12-16

22) Proofs read

LG
25/12-16

(Ll. Secy.)

23) A trial two proofs may be put before tomorrow morning.

24) Would the Case writer, the Supt of the Press personally responsible for the completeness & correctness of the compilation.

Draw
26/12

Progress. 26.12.16.

25) Kind perusal of the Press Supdt's letter is solicited. —

26) The revised proofs have come in just now, (4.35 p.m.) & they will be read & be sent tomorrow

LG
28/12-16

(Law Secy.)

27) Draw
28/12

LG
28/12-16

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

G. R. S. 12]

Madras Improvement Manual

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Law File No. 136 of 1916-7)

Serial No.

Progress - 29th Dec 16

29) Tidy proof subd. for orders.

29) The arrangement of subject follows the order recently prescribed by the Ext. Member for submission of monthly progress reports to Govt. — (Vide page 63).

30) The size of the manual will be Demi 8vo. The Press Supdt. says it will take some days to make the matter into regular book pages.

Page 4 of Notes.

how many?

31. All right. But the Mit Srs should have attended to this todays. Demi

29/12

29/12

32. Time D.O. herewith to the Press Supdt.

29/12

30/12-16

Progress 30. 12. 16.

Proofs sent to press for submn of the same in Book form.

Re query regr. para 30, the supdt wants time till Saturday next (16th Proof)

Re 2nd Clause in para 31, Kind

Secretariat

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Sim File No. 136 of 1917

Serial No.

of Contine work is solicited

(H. Lacy.) — 30/12-16

Then let a tidy proof of the Manual as finally revised by the Authors & sent to me on 3/1/17.: or earlier if possible. Done 30/12

30/12 16

Tidy proof sent

(H. Lacy.) — 3/1-17

Proof in book form since received, sent herewith

9/1/17

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Law File No. 136 of 1916-7

Serial No.

The Final proof of the Malnad Improvement Manual is now ready and orders are solicited whether a "strike" order may be given

About 500 copies may be ordered for distribution as under :-

50 copies to each of the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur.	50.
5 other Deputy Commissioners at 3 each.	15
Sanitary Commissioner	6.
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	3.
Heads of other departments at 2 each	80.
Secretariat distribution.	50.
Reserve about	200.
Total.	500.

2. A short preface to the book is put up for approval or other orders .

12/1-17

Print with the Preface annexed.

11.1.17

Direct

6 copies to the Library.

13

Office Clerk

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

THE MALNAD IMPROVEMENT MANUAL.

P r e f a c e.

--:o:--

The Malnad Improvement Scheme was sanctioned by Government in February 1914. Since then, a large number of orders defining the scope of the scheme and the methods of work has issued from time to time.

2. To facilitate reference, an attempt is made in this compilation to bring together in a convenient form all important orders on the subject. It is hoped that this collection will be found useful by officers concerned in the working of the scheme.

3. Suggestions for improvement may kindly be sent to the undersigned.

Dwd
12/1

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Submitted

Under the orders of the General Secretary, dated the 10th November 1916 I undertook the compilation of the Madras Improvement Journal work out of office hours. I request that I may be recommended for an honorarium. The grant of an honorarium for special work has been sanctioned in Govt Memo No 136 E.A.G dated the 21st Dec 1916.

24th August 17 M. Arunachalam

Said sanction is in withdrawal to paragraph 6 of E.A. G.O. no 136 dated 21.12.16 in which the grant of an honorarium is permitted. Having regard to the nature & importance of the work & the expeditious manner in which

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

D. 81—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

that the official may be allowed an honorarium of a month's pay (Rs 85/). Through Asst. Secy to Govt.

Gen. Secy)

24/8

I agree.

Fin. Dept)

Dear 24/8

GEN. & REV. FINANCIAL 25 AUG 1917

H. No. 589-17

Subd. The G.O. No. 136/E.A.G. dd 21-12-16, which permitted the grant of an honorarium, was communicated thro the Fin. Dept. in H. 4329 dd 2/2/17. The honorarium now proposed does not exceed the limit prescribed in para 5 of the Order, which state that the total charge should not exceed Rs. 100/-.

25/8.

Noorbs.

25/8

Gen. Secy)

No objection. Reg to para 5 of the G.O. the sanction of higher authority is not needed before issue of orders

25/8

27/8

Submitted with draft

8.9.18

1/9

The grant seems to require the sanction of the Dewan under paragraph 6 of the G.O. of 21.12.16 A draft

General and Revenue Secretariat.

San File No. 136 of 1916-17

Serial No.

is also put up for approval.

B. Narainswamyar
1.9.17

Gen. Sec) May be sanctioned.

Dewan) 3.9.17

1380/4.9.17

Draft approved by the Dewan. 19.9.1

Sent
21/9.

1 To

The Comptroller.

Order No. 1890 dy 27.9.17

Sanctions the grant of an honorarium of Rs 85/- to Mr. M. Ananthalingar Ist Division Clerk, G.R.S, for having compiled the 'Malirad Improvement manual'.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB —70,000—17-12-15

G. R. S. 26]

File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

Ent

No. 3649

Sam

06.12.16

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 191 .

To

Date of issue 6.12.16.

Signed by Mr D. Mahadevappa

My dear Sir,

I am desired to forward herewith the first chapter of the Mahanad Government Manual and to request to be so good as to get the matter in Type in Demi Octavo size and send 2 copies of them proof before the 9th inst. The other Chapters with Table of Contents &c will be sent to you as they are ready.

Yours Sincerely

Dy.

over.

C. H. Yates Esqre
The 'Light' Govt. press.

SUBJECT.

6/12.

G. R. S. 26]

File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Confdl)

, *the* 191 .

Date of issue 14.12.16

Signed by Mr B. Subba Rao

Cee One.

No. 36334

Sam 9/14.12.16

To

Dear Sir,

In continuation of my D.O No. 3649 dated the 6th instant, I am desired to forward herewith the second chapter of the Madras Improvement Manual and to request you to kindly send 2 copies of clean proof thereof before the 16th instant.

Yours &c
D. M.

To, C.H. Yakin Esqr
Superintendent, Govt. Press

over.

SUBJECT.

13/12

Immediate

G. R. S. 26]

File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. 3881/San

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Sanitary)
, *the* 191 .

To

Date of issue 14/12/16

Signed by M R B Subba Rao

Dear Sir

In continuation of my D.O No 3834 dated the 11th instant, I am directed to forward herewith the 3rd and 4th Chapters of the Madras Improvement Manual and to request you to kindly send 3 copies of clean proof thereof before the 20th instant

Yours faithfully

C. St. Yates Esqre I.C.S.
Superintendent Govt. Press

over.

SUBJECT.

Rs

G. R. S. 26]

File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. 3912/Sans
19th Dec 1916

General and Revenue Secretariat.
(Sanitary)
, *the* 191 .

To
The Director

Date of issue..... 19.12.16.

Signed by... Sd/ B. Subbarao

In continuation of my D.O. No 3881 dated the 18th instant I am directed to forward herewith Appendices Nos. II, III, IV & V, relating to the Malaria Improvement Manual and to request you to kindly send 3 copies of clean proof thereof before the 21st instant.

Yours sincerely
Sd/

C.H. Yates
Govt Press.

over.

SUBJECT.

4

Mysore Government Press.

Bangalore 27th Dec., *1916.*

Dear Sir,

I have just received your further proof of Malnad Improvement Manual, and note what you say as to my sending another proof to-day. I have looked through the corrections and additions and from their extent I must inform you that it is quite impossible to comply with your request. I will put all available men on the work and let you have proofs some time to-morrow; but please note that the proofs can only be sent you in slip form. It will take some days to make up the matter into pages.

Yours sincerely,

C. Hayden.

B. Subba Rao, Esq., B.A.,

Asstt. Secretary, Branch IV.

Please label the proofs Malnad when sent.
Remind the Press also 2 days hence.
28/12-16

GPB—20,000—10.10-1

G. R. S. 261

File No.

Serial No

Diary No. of let

D.O.
No. 4081.
Dt - 30 - 12 - 16

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, *the* *191* .

To The Inspector
Land Records

Date of issue 30/12/16.

Signed by M R B Subba Rao

Dear Sir

In returning herewith
revised
the proof of the Mahanad Supply
Manual I am to request
that 3 clean proofs in
book form may be kindly
furnished at a very early
date.

I am to request to be
how long
informed ~~of the time~~ it
will take to send the proof

over.

SUBJECT.

4)

in Book form. A line in
reply by return will be oblige

Thanking you

Yours truly

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—4-3-13

8)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Mysore Government Press,

Bangalore 30. 12. 1916.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your D.O. just to hand, I write to inform yr that the proof of the Malnad Improvement Manual in book form can only be sent by Saturday next.

Yours sincerely

C. Srinivasa

To

B. Subba Rau, Esq., B.A.
Asst: Secretary,

30/12-16
3.45 P.M.

9)

Mysore Government Press,

Bangalore, 2. 1. 1917

Dear Sir,

In reply to yours just to hand, please note that the matter in question is being paged. Some 12 pp. or so are made up. I will send these in this form & the remainder of the ~~...~~ ter in slips as desired. Yours sincerely,

B. Subba Rao, B.A. Mysore.
Asstt Secy.

G. R. S. 26]

File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. 4929

Sam

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 191 .

To

Director

Date of issue 30.1.17

Signed by W. B. Sabberwal

9 & 30.1.17

I have attached herewith the final proof of the Madras Improvement Manual which was sent from this office on the 25th instant, ~~with instructions~~ for limit and ~~should~~ & stamps. ~~The proof of~~ the index, which ~~has not been received~~ ~~Bangalore~~ was sent on the 19th inst. ~~The enclosures~~ should be drawn and ~~sent to the printing~~ added on to the book. As the matter is urgent I request you to be good enough to send at least a dozen

over.

SUBJECT.

mplete
in advance by tomorrow noon
if possible.

Yours truly
J. D.

C. Id. Zürich Engr
Swiss Govt. Press

BK

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

GPO—20,000—10-10-14

G.R.S. VI-71]

SUBJECT.....

Diary No. 0, ... Replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 191

Date of issue 27-9-17

Signed by...

Section

File No.

Serial No.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read.—

G. O. No. 136 · E. A. G

Dated 21st Dec, 16,

Sanctioning a Scheme for the preparation of departmental manuals

May this be

i printed?

ii treated as a standing order?

iii published in the Gazette English part?

iv translated?

v placed at the disposal of the Press?

vi published in the Gazette. Kannada part?

136-16 Sec I

Order Thereon:— No. 1890 Sec 927-9-17

Under paras 5 and 6 of the above order, Govt. are pleased to Sanction the

P.T over.

13 pi

the grant of an honorarium of one month's pay, viz Rs 85/- to Mr. M. Ananthavarma Iyengar I Dn Clerk, G.R.S, for having Compiled the 'Malnad Improvement Manual'; Working out of Office hours.

The Charge will be met out of the Savings under pay, of the Establishment of G.R.S.

3.9.17. 19.9.17

Secretary.
Govt. Genl. Dept.

To The Comptroller
to the Govt of Mysore.

List of enclosures.

MR
15th Sept 17

Copied by

Examined by

No. 861-911—Edn. 32-15-180, dated 26th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. 861-911—Edn. 32-15-180. dated 26th July 1916.

Government observe that the pay of officers in regular service is intended to remunerate them for all official duties assigned to them and officers who ask for special allowances in addition to their pay when they are required to do any additional work should be informed that they are bound to take up such work under Article 48 of the Mysore Service Regulations, and no recommendations should be sent up to Government in such cases.

This order does not apply to charge and officiating and other allowances admissible under the rules.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—All Heads of Departments.

Exd.—C. R.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 861-911—Edn. 32-15-180, dated 26th July 1916

Remuneration for Extra Work.

Directs that no recommendations should be sent up to Government proposing payment of — done by officers in regular service.

W D 334—GPB—7-8-16—305

The third class of manuals is known as office manuals, and they are intended to regulate the work of particular establishments, *e.g.*, the Secretariat Manual, the Taluk Office Manual and the Press Manual. Manuals of this kind are unnecessary in the case of minor offices where the work done is of a simple character, and where the general orders issued by the Government supplemented by office memoranda sufficiently serve the purpose.

This in outline is the *rationale* on which the scheme of manuals is based.

5. *Means for expediting the preparation of incomplete manuals.*—In the case of some manuals an unduly long time has been taken for preparation. Government fully recognise the labour involved in and the care and deliberation required for work of this kind, but they feel that in many instances it has been retarded not because of its inherent difficulties but owing to the absence of efficient arrangements for its execution. Too often the official to whom the work is entrusted is not sufficiently relieved of his ordinary current duties which leave him little time for the work of compilation which is therefore indefinitely postponed. In all offices where any manuals are under preparation, Government desire that an experienced official should, if possible, be told off for the work exclusively, his current duties being temporarily distributed to other officials. Where such an arrangement cannot be effected, and where the entertainment of an extra hand is unavoidable, Government will be prepared to sanction such entertainment for the period shown to be necessary. Where this period does not exceed two months and the charge could be met from the budget allotment of the department, the sanction of the Head of the Department would be sufficient. When an official is thus selected for special duty, he should be given some advance not exceeding Rs. 20 on the salary he may be getting at the time of appointment. But the total charge on account of the preparation of a manual should in no case exceed Rs. 100 per mensem.

6. Instead of employing an additional hand in this manner, it would sometimes be advantageous to get the work done by a competent official, out of office hours by offering him an honorarium to be fixed in each case with the previous approval of Government.

7. The practice of sending up manuals in a finished form, without obtaining previous approval to their plan and contents, sometimes results in the manuals being returned for extensive revision. This could be avoided if officers preparing compilations of this kind would send to Government a brief preliminary statement of the lines on which they wish to proceed, and obtain informally the advice of the Secretariat on portions of the work as it progresses.

8. In some cases delay has arisen in the Secretariat in scrutinising manuals owing to want of men who could devote exclusive attention to this work. To avoid this difficulty Secretaries to Government will be authorised to entertain, if necessary, additional hands, subject to conditions similar to those laid down in paragraph 5 in the case of Heads of Departments.

9. *Arrangements to keep manuals up-to-date.*—The keeping of manuals up-to-date is no less important than their preparation and Government observe that the arrangements in this regard too leave much to be desired. In some cases addenda and corrigenda slips are issued promptly enough whenever any correction is needed, while in others a supplement containing such corrections is issued at long intervals. But in many instances, manuals are left altogether alone till they become so antiquated as to call for a revised edition.

10. The object of a manual will be in a large measure defeated if it is not maintained up-to-date. It is therefore requisite that the modifications becoming necessary from time to time should be promptly effected.

The system of annual or other periodical supplements is therefore unsuitable and will be dispensed with. Addenda and corrigenda slips serially numbered should be issued whenever occasion arises, and care must be taken to supply copies of these slips to all officers using the manual, a list of whom should be kept in the offices concerned.

11. *Responsibility.*—In the statement appended to this order, the authorities responsible for the preparation and maintenance up-to-date of the several compilations

are specified. These officers will submit to Government once a quarter a report of the progress made in the compilation of the manuals under preparation, and in the case of those which have been completed and are in use, an annual report of the correction slips, if any, issued during the year.

12. *Numbering of manuals, size, type, etc.* Among matters of minor importance connected with manuals is the necessity for numbering them for facility of reference and the adoption of a uniform style of printing, binding, etc. After the list appended to this order has been verified by Heads of Departments and other officers concerned, a fresh list will be issued giving the numbers by which the several manuals should be referred to.

Manuals should, as far as possible, be printed in 10—12 point type in royal octavo and should be bound in thick paper covers of blue colour. Any departure from this pattern should be referred to Government for orders.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Superintendent, Government Press.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

APPENDIX.

Statement of Manuals and Compilations of rules and standing orders.

Serial No.	Name of Department	Manuals, etc., necessary	Symbol denoting completion or stage of progress	Remarks	Authority responsible for	
					Preparation	Maintenance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Financial ...	(1) *Mysore Service Regulations.*	A			Financial Secretary.
		(2) *The Mysore Treasury Manual.*	A			Comptroller, Civil Branch.
		(3) *Taluk Treasury Manual.*	A			Do
		(4) Office Manual for the Comptroller's Office, Civil Branch.	A			Do
		(5) Office Manual for Public Works and Railway Branches.	X	In print	Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch.	Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch.
		(6) Office Manual for the Insurance Secretary's office.	X	.....	Secretary, State Life Insurance Committee.	Secretary, State Life Insurance Committee.
		(7) Manual of Salaries and Allowances.	O		Comptroller, Civil Branch.	Comptroller, Civil Branch.
II	Land Revenue ...	(1) *Revenue Manual*...	A			Revenue Secretary.
		(2) *District Office Manual.*	O		Revenue Commissioner	Revenue Commissioner
		(3) *Taluk Manual* ...	X	In print	Special Officer ...	Do
		(4) *Village Officers' Manual.*	X	Do	Do ...	Do
		(5) Revenue Commissioner's Office Manual.	X		Revenue Commissioner	Revenue Commissioner
		(6) Sub-Division Office Manual.	O		Do ...	Do
		(7) Compilation of circular orders issued by the Revenue Commissioner.	X		Do ...	Do
		(8) Veterinary Departmental Manual.	O		Do ...	Do
III	Excise	(1) *Excise Manual* ...	A			Excise Commissioner.
		(2) Excise Commissioner's Office Manual.	A		.....	Do
IV	Forests ...	(1) *Forest Manual* ...	X	Draft under scrutiny in the Secretariat.	Conservator ...	Conservator
		(2) *Forest Code* ...	A			Do
V	Stamps ...	(1) *Stamp Manual* ...	X	In print ...	Stamp Commissioner.	Stamp Commissioner.
VI	Registration ...	(1) *Registration Manual.*	A	.....	.....	Inspector-General of Registration.
		(2) Office Manual for the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	X	.....	Inspector-General of Registration.	Do
VII	(1) Revenue Survey.	(1) *Manual of circulars, Survey Department.*	X		Survey Superintendent	Survey Superintendent.
		(2) Office Manual for the— (i) Survey Superintendent's office. (ii) Deputy Superintendent's office. (iii) Assistant Superintendents' offices. (iv) Survey Headquarter office.	X	Draft pending revision.	Do	Do
	(2) Inams			Essential orders are outlined in Revenue Manual and * Inam precis.		*Inam Superintendent.

Statement of Manuals and Compilations of rules and standing orders.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Department	Manuals, etc., necessary	Symbol denoting completion or stage of progress	Remarks	Authority responsible for	
					Preparation	Maintenance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VIII	Legislative ...	(1) *Mysore Code* ...	A		.....	General Secretary.
		(2) *Rules framed under Acts and Regulations.*	X	Part I. containing rules issued up to 1912 is in print. The rest are to be compiled.	General Secretary ...	Do
		(3) Compilation of standing orders pertaining to the Legislative Council.	X	In print ...	Do ...	Do
IX	Judicial ...	(1) *Civil Digest* ...	A	Under revision by the Chief Court.	.....	Chief Court.
		(2) *Criminal Digest* ...	A	.....	.....	Do
		(3) Office Manual for the Chief Court.	O	.....	Chief Court	Do
X	Police ...	(1) *Police Manual* ...	X	Draft under scrutiny in the Secretariat.	Inspector-General of Police.	Inspector-General of Police.
		(2) Office Manual for the Inspector-General's Office.	X	Draft under revision...	Do	Do
		(3) Office Manuals for the District Superintendents, Offices.	O		Do	Do
XI	Military ...	(1) *Standing Orders of the Military Department.*	A			General Secretary.
		(2) *Amrut Mahal Department Manual.*	X	Under revision in the Department.	Chief Commandant ...	Chief Commandant.
		(3) Standing orders of the Imperial Service Lancers.	A			Do
		(4) Standing orders of the Infantry Regiments	X		Chief Commandant ...	Do
		(5) Standing orders of the Transport Corps.	O		Do	Do
		(6) Chief Commandant's Office Manual.	A	To be revised ...	.....	Do
XII	Medical, Public Health and Sanitation.	(1) *Medical Code* ...	X		Senior Surgeon ...	Senior Surgeon.
		(2) *Manual of Public Health.*	X	Under scrutiny in the Secretariat.	Sanitary Commissioner.	Sanitary Commissioner.
		(3) Office Manual for the Senior Surgeon's Office.	X	Under revision by the Department.	Senior Surgeon ...	Senior Surgeon.
		(4) Office Manual for the Sanitary Commissioner's Office.	A	.....	.....	Sanitary Commissioner.
XIII	Prisons ...	(1) *Jail Manual* ...	X	Draft under scrutiny in the Secretariat.	General Secretary ...	Inspector-General of Prisons.
		(2) Office Manual for the Inspector-General's Office.	A			Do
XIV	Economic Conference.	(1) *Standing orders of the Department.*	A			Secretary, E. & A.
XV	Education	(1) *Educational Rules* (Part I)	A	Under revision by the Department.		Inspector-General of Education.
		(2) *Inspection Code* ...	A	Do		Do
		(3) *Grant-in-aid Code*	A			Do

No 136—E. A. G., dated 21st December 1916.

Statement of Manuals and Compilations of rules and standing orders.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Department	Manuals, etc. necessary	Symbol denoting completion or stage of progress	Remarks	Authority responsible for	
					Preparation	Maintenance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Education—*contd.*	(4) *Standing orders of the Department.*	X	.....	Inspector-General of Education.	Secretary, E. & A.
		(5) Office Manual for the Office of the Inspector-General of Education.	X	.....	Do ...	Inspector-General of Education.
XVI	Industries and Commerce.	(1) *Standing orders of the Department.*	A	.....	.....	Director of Industries.
XVII	Agriculture ...	*Do* ...	X	Draft compilation under scrutiny.	Secretary, Economic Conference.	Secretary, E. & A.
		(2) Office Manual for the Office of the Director of Agriculture.	X	Draft under revision.	Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture.
XVIII	Co-operative Societies.	(1) *Manual of Co-operative Societies (in Kanarese.)*	A			Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
		(2) *Standing orders of the Department.*	X	In print	Secretary, Economic Conference.	Secretary E. & A.
		(3) Office Manual for the Registrar's Office.	X		Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
XIX	Public Works	(1) *Public Works Manual.*	A			Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch.
		(2) Village Tank Manual.	X	Draft ready for print.	Chief Engineer	Chief Engineer.
		(3) Canal Manual ...	X		Do	Do
		(4) Road Manual ...	X		Do	Do
		(5) Manual for the guidance of subordinates.	X		Do	Do
		(6) Public Works Secretariat Manual.	X		P. W. Secretary	P. W. Secretary.
XX.	Railways	(1) *Open Line Code* ...	C	At present the Government of India Codes are used.	Railway Secretary	Railway Secretary.
		(2) Standing orders of the Department.	X		Do	Do
		(3) Office Manual for the Railway Secretariat.	A			Do
XXI.	Electrical ...	.....		Public Works Manual followed.		General Secretary.
XXII.	Geology and Mining.	(1) *Standing orders of the Department.*	A			Director of Mines and Geology.
		(2) Office Manual for the Director's office.	A			
XXIII.	District and Local Boards.	(1) *Standing orders pertaining to Local Boards.*	O	To be taken up after issue of final orders on the scheme for re-organising Local Boards and Municipalities.	Revenue Secretary ...	Revenue Secretary.
XXIV.	Municipal Boards.	(1) *Municipal Account Manual.*	A			Comptroller, Civil Branch.
		(2) *Standing orders pertaining to Municipal Boards.*	O	Do	Revenue Secretary ...	Revenue Secretary.
XXV.	Trust Board, Mysore.	(1) *Standing orders relating to the Trust Board.*	X		Chairman, Trust Board.	Revenue Secretay.
XXVI.	Muzrai	(1) *Muzrai Manual* ..	X	In print	Muzrai Superintendent.	Muzrai Superintendent.
XXVII.	Printing and Stationery.	(1) *Press Manual* ...	A	Under revision ...	Superintendent, Government Press.	Superintendent, Government Press.
		(2) *Standing orders relating to Press.*	X	Under compilation in the Secretariat.	General Secretary ...	General Secretary.

No. 136—E. A. G., dated 21st December 1916.

Statement of Manuals and Compilations of rules and standing orders.—*concld.*

Serial No.	Name of Department	Manuals, etc., necessary	Symbols denoting completion or stage of progress	Remarks	Authority responsible for	
					Preparation	Maintenance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Printing and Stationery—*contd.*	(3) *Standing orders relating to Stationery.*	X	Under compilation in the Secretariat.	General Secretary ...	General Secretary.
		(4) Office Manual for the Stationery Superintendent's Office.	X	Under scrutiny in the Secretariat.	Superintendent, Government Stationery	Superintendent, Government Stationery
XXVIII.	Government Gardens.	*Standing orders.*	X	Under compilation in the Secretariat.	General Secretary ...	General Secretary.
XXIX.	Museum ...	Do	X	Do ...	Do	Do
XXX.	Archæology ...	Do	X	Do ...	Do	Do
XXXI.	Meteorology ...	Do	X	Do ...	Do	Do
XXXII.	General ...	(1) *Records Manual, Vol. I.*	A			General Secretary.
		Records Manual, Vol. II.	X	Do ...	General Secretary ...	Do
		(2) *Standing orders pertaining to Miscellaneous Subjects.*	X	Do ...	Do ...	General Secretary.
		(3) *Office Manual of the General and Revenue Secretariat.*	A			General Secretary.
		(4) Manuals subsidiary to (3) *e.g.*				
		(i) Manual of Secretariat Essentials.	A			Do
		(ii) Efficiency Audit Manual.				Do
		(iii) Manual of Council Procedure.				Do

N.B.—Symbol A denotes existing manuals and compilations.
Symbol X denotes those under preparation.
Symbol Q denotes those which are yet to be prepared.
The more important Manuals are printed in italics.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

G. O. No. 136—E. A. G., dated 21st December 1916

Departmental Manuals.

Sanctions a scheme for the preparation of ——

W D 1408—GPB—30-12-16—255.

No. 136—E. A. G., DATED 21ST DECEMBER 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. 136—E. A. G., dated 21st December 1916.

Previous work and present State of Departmental Manuals.—In Government Order No. G. 1981-2019—G. F. 143-03-04, dated 11th October 1904, Government approved of a scheme for the preparation of departmental manuals submitted by Mr. V. R. Thyagaraja Iyer, then on special duty in connection with the curtailment of periodical reports and returns. Some of the manuals then ordered to be undertaken have been completed and are at present in use; but a considerable number have not yet passed the stage of preparation. In some cases new manuals not contemplated in the Government Order quoted above have been taken up, while others included in the scheme have been, owing to various reasons, abandoned. The accompanying statement shows the present situation as regards departmental manuals and compilations of rules and standing orders. Out of 47 important and 40 minor compilations that appear to be necessary, 23 important and 11 minor compilations are ready, and 20 important and 23 minor ones are under preparation. Ten manuals of which 4 are of some importance, remain yet to be undertaken.

2. Government attach the greatest value to the preparation of these manuals, and they consider that a statement of the objects to be kept in view and of the methods to be followed in compiling them will make for the expeditious and satisfactory completion of the work.

3. *The compilation programme.*—In the first place, there should be a clear understanding as to the manuals required in the different departments. The appended list has been prepared from such information as was readily available. The Heads of Departments and Secretaries to Government are requested to scrutinize the portions of the list relating to their respective departments and to intimate any additions or changes they may consider necessary therein.

If any new manuals are undertaken in future or any departure is contemplated in the programme of compilation as laid down in the statement (which will be corrected and issued from time to time), intimation should be given to the Secretary to Government, General Department (Efficiency Audit).

4. *Classification of manuals with regard to scope and form.*—The scope and form of the manuals is the second point to be considered. It is manifestly impossible to lay down any plan which could be uniformly applied to all departmental manuals. But there are certain general considerations to be borne in mind in their preparation. There are roughly three kinds of compilations referred to in the statement. In the first place there are compilations which lay down a complete system of work or rules to be followed in a department (*e.g.*, the Forest Code, the Public Works Manuals and the Jail Manual) or on particular subjects (*e.g.*, the Service Regulations). This is the kind of compilation which should eventually be provided for every department when its lines of work have been sufficiently settled. But it is unnecessary for departments whose business is mainly governed by Regulations and Rules framed thereunder or is of too tentative a character to admit of detailed regulation in this manner. For such departments the compilation of standing orders need not aim at laying down an elaborate system of work or rules but should merely bring together the existing orders passed from time to time. These orders, of course, should be edited and arranged in logical sequence, but nothing more need be attempted

The Malnad Improvement Manual

Scanned
28-12-16

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PAGE.

INAUGURATION OF THE MALNAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Section 1. Inspection notes of the Dewan's Tour in the Malnad, during March 1913 1
" 2. Appointment of a special officer to tour through the Malnad districts and to draw up a scheme 4
" 3. Government Order sanctioning the scheme for the improvement of the Malnad 5
" 4. Areas brought under the operations of the scheme 9

CHAPTER II.

Section 1. Constitution of Malnad Improvement Committees 10
" 2. Committees' meetings and powers of sanction... 10
" 3. Allotment of funds 11
" 4. Instructions for regulating expenditure, out of the Malnad grant 11
" 5. Duties of Sanitary Officers 12

CHAPTER III.

IMPORTANT ORDERS RELATING TO THE MALNAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

I. Establishment—
(a) Appointment of Special Revenue officers ... 15
(b) Appointment of Special Sanitary officers ... 15
(c) Revision of the scale of establishment and changes in the duties and charges of the Special Revenue and Sanitary officers 16
(d) Distribution and scale of travelling allowance to Overseers and Sub-Overseers 17

II. Sanitation—
1. Removal of lantana ... 20
2. Facilities for obtaining timber for building purposes ... 20
(a) Extension to non-agriculturists, the concessions granted to agriculturists by the Malnad Raiyats' Special Privileges Rules ...
(b) Free grant of timber to the raiyats of certain villages for the construction of new dwellings in sanitary areas ... 21
(c) Scale for the free grant of timber... ... 21
3. Empowering Amildars and Deputy Amildars in the Malnad to grant gomal lands for house-building purposes up to a certain limit 22
4. Shifting of villages 22
5. Extension of village sanitation rules into all the villages dealt with under the Malnad Improvement Scheme 22
6. Construction of model houses 23
7. Interdiction of burrow pits near village sites ... 23
8. Disease Survey 23

III. Medical Relief—
(a) Itinerant and semi itinerant dispensaries ... 24
(b) Establishment of additional dispensaries in the Kadur District ... 25
(c) Establishment of maternities in certan places in the Malnad 25
(d) Training of compounders, midwives and vaccinators 25
(e) Training of midwives employed under the Malnad Improvement Scheme in vaccination work 26
(f) Compulsory vaccination in Malnad 26
(g) Grant to private persons for rendering medical relief 26

PAGE.

IV. Spread of knowledge on Sanitation and Hygiene—
(a) Honorarium to school masters for lecturing in Malnad ... 26
(b) Itinerant lectures 26

V. Development of industries indigenous to the Malnad 27

VI. Improvement of economic condition —
(a) Debt Survey 27
(b) Financing the existing co-operative societies in the Malnad for affording immediate relief to the heavily indebted raiyat 27

VII. Concessions to settlers in Malnad 28

VIII. Progress Report—
(a) Submission of monthly reports . 31
(b) Do half yearly reports 31

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS RELATING TO THE SCHEME.

(a) Supply of tents to the Special Revenue Officers ... 32
(b) Permanent advances to do 32
(c) Furniture, etc., for the offices of the Malnad Improvement Committees 32
(d) Places for holding Central Committee Meetings ... 34
(e) Publications of programmes and progress reports ... 34
(f) Incorporation of the work of the Malnad Improvement Scheme with that of the District Boards ... 34
(g) Extension of the benefit of the Malnad Improvement Scheme to Municipalities 34
(h) Amani system for carrying out anti-malarial operations 34

Appendices.

I. Mr. Mathan's Memorandum dated 4th August 1913 35
II. List of official and non-official gentlemen who have been appointed to constitute the Malnad Improvement Committees during 1916-17 59
III. Pamphlets issued by the Sanitary Officers ... 60 a.
IV. List showing the number of pumping installations and rice mills erected in the Shimoga District ... 61
V. Statement showing the allotment sanctioned and expenditure incurred in connection with Malnad Improvement Scheme 62
VI. Forms for submitting the monthly progress reports ... 63

CHAPTER I.

INAUGURATION OF THE MALNAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

SECTION I.

Inspection Notes of the Dewan's Tour in the Malnad during March 1913.

The decline of population in the *malnad* has been a matter of anxious concern to His Highness's Government for some time past. I toured through this tract and visited the marginally noted principal towns and villages with a view to see things for myself and consult the wishes of the population.

1. Shimoga.
2. Kumsi.
3. Shikarpur.
4. Sorab.
5. Sagar.
6. Nagar.
7. Tirthahalli.
8. Agumbe.
9. Koppa.
10. Yedahalli.
11. Sringeri.
12. Mudgere.
13. Saklespur.

The results of the tour were embodied in a speech delivered by me at Saklespur, on the 15th March 1913, which included the following information.

2. One finds in the *malnad* in places like Ikkeri, Nagar, Hebbe, Jagar valley and Mudigere, unmistakeable traces that an active and skilful people inhabited the country at no distant date. At any rate, two or three centuries ago, this part of the country seems to have been very thickly populated, perhaps more than the *maidan*. But the only indications now left of an active past are the ruins of old fortresses and irrigation works and a few exquisite stone carvings in deserted temples amidst a weak and declining population.

3. It has been explained to me that the annual influx of population from the coast districts has diminished within the past ten years on account of the railway from the south up to Mangalore, the development of fisheries along the West Coast and to some extent the depression in the coffee industry. Whatever the cause, there is no reason to doubt that the flow of population from the coast districts has received a check.

4. In the district of Shimoga, there are three pure *malnad* taluks and three semi-*malnad* ones; in Kadur two *malnad* taluks and two semi-*malnad* ones; and in the Hassan District only one *malnad* taluk and one semi-*malnad* taluk and sub-taluk.

It is noticed from the census figures that in the purely *malnad* taluks of these three districts there was a fall in the population of 26,905 souls or 8·2 per cent in the decennium ending 1911. The fall in the semi-*malnad* taluks in the same period was 30,731 or 6·1 per cent. The total loss of population in the *malnad* area of these three districts has been 67,632 or nearly 7 per cent as against an increase in population in the whole State of 4·8 per cent. The total decrease of population in the Kadur District has been 5·8 per cent, in the Shimoga District 2·8 per cent, while in the Hassan District, the bulk of which is *maidan*, there has been an increase of 2 per cent in spite of the heavy loss of 14 per cent in the Manjarabad taluk.

5. There is no doubt that a large part of the population suffers from malaria as evidenced by the numerous cases of fever and of enlarged spleen and liver and the general anæmic condition of the people. From all accounts, mortality among infants seems to be appallingly large.

6. The cause or causes seem to be the excessive growth of vegetation which is enveloping towns and villages and placing man at a disadvantage in his struggle for existence. The valleys are full of rotten leaves and vegetation and every shower helps to wash down decaying matter and to pollute the streams. The Bhadra river near its source and other hill streams show this contamination in the very colour of their water.

7. The chief remedy is to clear vegetation all round habited areas; for a furlong or so round each hamlet, for half a mile or so round each village, and for a mile or more round each town. To my mind, it is necessary to keep the surroundings of towns and villages free from vegetation as it is from irrigation. Many towns in Italy have been reclaimed from malarial infection by clearing rank vegetation from their neighbourhood. The lantana which has been encroaching in these parts seems to deserve special attention as I learn that it favours malaria, harbours wild animals and is injurious alike to human and plant life.

8. Then there is the water-supply difficulty. The rainfall in this region is very heavy, varying roughly from 80 to 150 inches, but it escapes rapidly down the hill slopes leaving little subsoil storage behind. The country is parched up in the hot weather and except in deep valleys and other favourable situations it is difficult to get water by means of wells. The people must be taught to avoid the use of polluted supplies from streams and irrigated fields in which the country abounds. A persistent effort should be made to dig more wells and prevent the use of water which is not boiled or sterilised.

9. One grave feature of the present situation is the excessive mortality noticed among women in childbirth and among infants, On account of the malarial poison in the system, perhaps, women in childbirth require careful treatment, The state of pregnancy is justly regarded with great apprehension in this region. I understand that, over a large area, women are subjected to barbarous treatment at this particularly critical period of their life. The mortality among infants before they are three years old may also be traced to malarial poison.

10. An immediate remedy that suggests itself is to train a sufficient number of midwives from among the local population. A beginning should be made by importing more trained midwives for the present.

11. The great bulk of the labouring and agricultural population, at least in the northern and central *malnad*, is steeped in ignorance and superstition, and is unenterprising. It is said that the enlarged spleen or liver from which many people suffer brings on a condition of torpor or languor which renders them indolent. A large number in Shimoga and Kadur Districts are bound to the *sowcars* from generation to generation and are hopelessly indebted. They live in houses which are too close to the paddy flats and too close to the cattle sheds in which manure is allowed to collect and fester. They have not learnt to clothe themselves properly against the sudden variations of weather characteristic of this region and so fall an easy prey to pneumonia. Their food is of the poorest and often unwholesome and, as stated already, the water they drink is poisoned by decayed vegetable matter. They have practically no education worth the name and therefore no training or preparation whatever to resist the deadly effects of the climate.

12. The present unsatisfactory condition of the *malnad* seems to be due to the effect of malaria and the hopeless inability of the lower classes of the population to adapt themselves to their environment. Special measures seem necessary to equip the population with the powers of resistance necessary to withstand the climate and strengthen their sinews by the battle against adverse circumstances. This can be done by spreading education among the children of the labouring and agricultural classes. Instruction should be given in the public schools on the distinctive characteristics of the *malnad* climate and the mode of life and the habits best calculated to promote healthy existence in the tract. Sanitary principles should be taught to grown-up people by means of leaflets and peripatetic lecturers equipped with lantern slides. The establishment of travelling dispensaries and free distribution of quinine have also been suggested. It may be necessary to open out new roads, construct steam tramways to provide rapid communication both with the *maidan* and the West Coast and to start industries to utilise forest products.

13. If the leaders of the people wish to take an active part in the development of this tract, their advice and offers of help will be most welcome to us. Both at Sagar and Tirthahalli, there are people able and willing to raise funds, if necessary, for the extension of railways. There may be many persons willing to teach sanitary principles and modern habits of life to the labouring classes if only they themselves knew how. Some of the young men of the locality should be sent abroad to receive training and equip themselves to be able to discharge such duties to their fellowmen.

If a carefully thought out scheme of development is prepared to restore the necessary populatien and vitality to the *malnad*, it should be possible to finance it eventually by means of increased revenue from local sources—chiefly from forest products.

14. I have no wish that the impressions I have formed should be taken as having any authority either from a sanitary or administrative point of view. They may be regarded in the light of suggestions thrown out to invite discussion. Every one will agree that the loss of population is a calamity and that the present drift should be checked and checked at once. His Highness's Government are anxious to go to the root of the matter and do whatever may be possible within the limits permitted by their resources.

15. The causes of the decline of the population may be summed up as follows :—

Summary of the principal causes.

(1) Prevalence of malaria, pneumonia, small-pox and dysentery and other bowel complaints. Thirty to forty per cent of the population in the Shimoga *malnad* are said to be suffering from malaria. Outbreaks of small-pox in an epidemic form are frequent.

(2) Inadequate facilities for medical aid and the unwillingness of the people to resort to European methods of treatment.

(3) Illness of women during pregnancy and harsh treatment during confinement and ignorance in the rearing of infants.

(4) Low vitality of children owing to frequent attacks of malaria and other diseases.

(5) Restriction of inter-marriage within narrow limits and paucity of brides within the several clans, and late marriage due to excessive 'thera' or bride prices demanded by the parents of girls.

(6) Formerly, the owners of lands and gardens, including Brahmins, used to work in the fields. But now they look down on manual labour and have grown indolent and become dependent on imported labour from the coast.

(7) The curtailment of facilities for procuring *bagan* toddy, which is said to be a food as well as a drink and the growth of intemperance.

(8) The *kambli* or the woollen blanket that the lower classes used to wear formerly was an efficient protection against cold. It has now been discarded in favour of cotton clothes like *dhupaties*.

(9) Owing to want of education, people have little faith in vaccination and rules of sanitation.

(10) Difficulty of getting good and pure drinking water in summer.

(11) Increased spread of lantana round about human habitations.

(12) Extensive forest reservation and the prohibition of *kumri* cultivation. *Kumri* cultivation used to check the growth of forests near human dwellings. The Mahratta Kunbis who practised *kumri* cultivation also supplied a part of the labour required for wet and garden cultivation. But *kumri* cultivation is now practically extinct.

(13) Rainfall is said to be more irrigular now than in former times and the quantity of rain is not sufficient to carry away rotten vegetation.

(14) Absence of proper communications to facilitate traffic and movement of population.

16. The following are among the principle remedies suggested to foster the growth of population and restore prosperity to the area :—

Principal remedies.

(1) Improvement of water-supply to villages and preserving existing supplies from contamination.

(2) Draining off swampy places and pools and the clearance of rank vegetation near villages and dwelling houses.

(3) Increased attention to cleanliness of villages and change of village sites where they cannot be improved.

(4) Shifting the boundary lines of State forests further away from inhabited villages and the revival of *kumri* cultivation with proper limitations.

(5) Encouragement of extensions in the principal towns and larger villages.

(6) Increase of educational facilities on a large scale and the appointment of itinerant lecturers to preach to the people the elementary principles of sanitation, hygiene, etc., essential for combating *malnad* conditions.

(7) Instructing people to appreciate the benefits derivable from drainage, ventilation and light in their dwellings.

(8) Increase of hospitals and the opening of travelling dispensaries, free supply of quinine and improvement in vaccination facilities.

(9) Grant of scholarships to local women to enable them to be trained as midwives and, if possible, the opening of a Maternity Hospital in Shimoga to give such training.

(10) The use of woollen clothing and of wholesome food.

(11) Destruction of flies and other vermin, particularly of biting insects which have been proved to be the carriers of many tropical diseases.

(12) Improvement of communications for opening up inaccessible tracts.

(13) Providing trade and industrial facilities to make people more active and increase their occupations.

(14) Attracting settlers from outside by offering suitable concessions.

SECTION 2.

APPOINTMENT OF A SPECAL OFFICER TO TOUR THROUGH THE MALNAD DISTRICTS AND TO DRAW UP A SCHEME.

The Government of His Higheess the Maharaja have had for some time past under their consideration the question of the decimation of population in the Malnad and how best it could be checked.

2. After a very careful consideration of the matter, they deem it necessary that a programme should be laid down indicating the lines on which action should be undertaken for the improvement of the Malnad parts of the State. They are accordingly pleased to appoint Mr. K. Matthan as Officer on Special Duty to draw up a scheme indicating the action to be taken for the improvement of the Malnad. He will make an extensive tour in the Malnad Districts and submit proposals in the matter not later than the 24th July 1913, in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner and Lieut-Col. Foulkes.

3. The Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur Districts are requested to render all possible help to the Officer on Special Duty and to place at his disposal the services of one clerk from each district.

(G. O. No. C. 277-84—Med. 234-12-1,
DATED 18TH JUNE 1913.)

SECTION 3.

Government Order sanctioning the Scheme for the Improvement of the Malnad.

The decrease of the population in some parts of the Malnad first attracted attention from the results of the Census of 1901 and the question of appointing a Committee to enquire into the causes of the decline was mooted in the Representative Assembly of 1907. As a preliminary step the Sanitary Commissioner was requested in February 1908 to collect all available statistics bearing upon the question through the ordinary official channels. Subsequently in August 1910, a small temporary clerical establishment was sanctioned for the purpose under the Health Officer of the Shimoga District.

2. The publication of the results of the recent Census about July 1912 only served to emphasise the urgency of a thorough examination of the problem and some substantial progress was made in that direction in 1912. The subject was discussed by the Economic Conference in its Session in the same year.

3. In the early part of 1913, the Dewàn toured through the principal parts of the Malnad with the object, among others, of ascertaining the views of the leading local people on the causes of decline in the population. The subject was discussed at the meetings held during the tour at Shimoga, Sagar, Tirthahalli and Koppa on the 4th, 6th, 9th and 11th March 1913, respectively, with a view to determine the main directions in which practical action should be taken. The various notes printed as annexures to this order contain the views of both official and non-official gentlemen of standing consulted in regard to the question of Malnad improvement.

4. As a result of these preliminary investigations, a provision of 3 lakhs of rupees for Malnad improvement for the next 3 years was made in the triennial financial forecast and Mr. Matthan was placed on special duty to further discuss the question with the Deputy Commissioners of the three Malnad districts and also with the Sanitary Commissioner and Lt.-Col. Foulkes, I.M.S., on the materials already collected and to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the Malnad.

5. Mr. Matthan's report which contains a very careful summary of the various proposals put forward as well as the results of his own enquiries and investigations is also printed as an annexure to this order.

The tract known as Malnad comprises areas in three districts of the State as under:—

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

The whole of the Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli Taluks, whole of the Kumsi Sub-Taluk, except the portions of the Harnahalli hobil lying to the right of the Bangalore-Honnavar road, the Kasaba and Belandur hoblis of the Shikarpur Taluk and the Kasaba, Chandragutti and Ulivi hoblis of the Sorab Taluk.

KADUR DISTRICT.

The whole of the Mudgere and Koppa Taluks and of the Yedahalli Sub-Taluk, the Lingadahalli and Lakkavalli hoblis of the Tarikere Taluk and the whole of the Chikmagalur Taluk with the exception of the Kalasapur, Mirle and Lakya hoblis.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

The whole of the Manjarabad Taluk and of the Alur Sub-Taluk, and the Madihalli, Bikkodu, Arehalli and kasaba hoblis of the Belur Taluk.

Measures to be taken immediately.

6. Attention should be primarily directed to the measures necessary for the removal of the most deleterious influences and the most patent evils which have hitherto been contributing towards the increase of diseases and deaths in the Malnad. These are:—

(1) To clear rank vegetation and remove small trees and scrub jungle as far as possible within half a mile round every inhabited area and to encourage the people by suitable means to undertake the work of such clearance themselves in a systematic manner.

(2) To sink wells for the supply of good drinking water and to keep them pure.

(3) To afford reasonable facilities to cultivators to obtain timber for building within a reasonable distance from their villages and to frame rules for this purpose in consultation with the Revenue and Forest Departments.

(4) To improve drainage and keep paddy fields away at some distance from villages and other residential areas.

(5) To keep cattle out of human dwellings by providing separate sheds for them.

(6) To spread sound ideas among the people about sanitation in and around dwelling houses, food, clothing, personal hygiene, precautions to be taken during child birth, medical help, use of quinine, utility of vaccination, etc. To this end, simple rules should be printed and circulated broad-cast in the shape of leaflets.

A record of progress made under each of these heads should be maintained and a quarterly report of such progress submitted to Government.

Agency.

7. A Committee should be constituted in each of the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan by the Deputy Commissioners concerned for giving practical effect at once to the improvements indicated in paragraph 6 and for developing other schemes of permanent improvement for the tract. It should consist of selected non-official members not exceeding three for each district and the total strength of each Committee should not exceed nine members. The Committees should ordinarily meet not less than once a month for transacting business and they should utilize the services of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Officers to the utmost extent possible for developing their work.

The Deputy Commissioner of each district will be the Chairman of the Committee concerned and the decision of the majority of the Committee shall be deemed to be the opinion of the Committee. It will be open to the Committees to invite expert advice on the technical aspects of any contemplated measures and to consult the Sanitary Board as often as may be necessary.

Funds.

8. The sum of rupees one lakh provided in the Budget for 1913-14 may be utilized by the three District Committees as follows:—

	Rs.
Shimoga	50,000
Kadur	30,000
Hassan	20,000

These amounts include charges for the special establishment employed.

Establishment.

9. For the present, one Revenue Officer, assisted by an officer of the Sanitary Department, will be placed in charge of the Malnad improvement operations under the direction of the Committees. The headquarters of these officers will be at Shimoga. Mr. Ananda Rao Sirsi, B.A., L.L.B., will be the Revenue Officer and he will act as Secretary to each of the three Committees. The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to recommend the name of a competent officer of the Sanitary Department for duty under the Special Officer.

In order to ensure proper co-ordination of work and uniformity of operations in the three districts, the three Committees should meet at a central place, once every quarter, for discussing all important questions connected with the several schemes. The Senior Deputy Commissioner present will preside over such a meeting. Lt.-Col. T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., Durbar Physician and Surgeon, may be requested to be present at such meetings, if he can conveniently do so and to assist the Committees with his advice and suggestions.

The Committees should forthwith bring into existence the organization needed for immediately starting these works and should complete the execution of as many of the urgent works as possible before the end of June next. The staff required for direction and execution of approved works together with the ministerial and menial establishments needed will be temporary and as shown in the proposition statement annexed. All the funds allotted to the Committees may be utilized, if they can be usefully spent on local works of improvement referred to in paragraph 6 above before the end of the current official year.

The Proceedings of each Committee should be recorded in a journal and a copy of such proceedings submitted to Government as well as to the Revenue Commissioner and the Sanitary Commissioner. The Sanitary Commissioner should attend the meetings whenever his presence is necessary and he can conveniently do so.

General Schemes to be formulated and executed by the Committee.

10. The general schemes to be formulated by the respective Committees in consultation with the Departments concerned and to be executed by the Committees after they are sanctioned by Government, relate to the formation of travelling dispensaries, promotion of vaccination, increased aid by midwives and nurses, expansion of communications (*i.e.*, railways and roads), attraction of settlers to the Malnad, improvement of registration of vital statistics, relief of agriculturists from avoidable indebtedness, establishment of model villages, greater facilities for cattle grazing and supply of fuel and timber, abatement of intemperance and employment of itinerant lecturers for preaching to the people the evils of drinking and early marriages, the advantages of education and good sanitation. The more important of these schemes at least should, if possible, be completed and sanction obtained before the end of the current official year so that they might be ready for execution in 1914-15.

Points for investigation by the Committees.

11. Government consider that there are several important matters requiring close and careful investigation by the Committees, such as increase of population in some villages in the Malnad notwithstanding its general decline in the entire tract; the period of the year in which deaths are most numerous and the reasons therefor; the alleged suitability of *Bagani* toddy as a drink in the Malnad; the susceptibility of special classes of people to premature loss of vitality with reference to religion, age, migration, profession, habits of life, etc.; the effects of expansion of forest area; the necessity of taking a census of the population in this tract at frequent intervals and the desirability of adapting the *khaneshamari* accounts of the Malnad villages to indicate the increase or dimunition of population.

Departmental Schemes.

12. There are several matters in regard to which the departments of Government have to take the initiative and formulate suitable schemes for improving the malnad.

The Sanitary Department should, in consultation with experts, draw up a scheme for conducting such sanitary survey and laboratory investigation as may be needed for indentifying the species of mosquitoes which spread malaria. It may be found desirable to consult outside experts in connection with the research work. After a preliminary study of the conditions of malaria in the tract, the Sanitary Commissioner may apply to Government for such consultation with experts on malaria.

The department of Education should, out of the funds ordinarily placed at its disposal, provide for a due increase of Primary Schools in the Malnad tracts and for encouragement of private effort in this direction by suitable grants-in-aid; for a simpler and easier book of health lessons for use in the highest classes of elementary schools; for industrial schools having special reference to the indigenous and particularly forest industries; for systematic medical inspection of school-going population and better regulation of physical exercise in all schools of instruction and for scholarships to students that go to the Maidan parts for receiving secondary, higher and professional education.

A suitable scheme for the encouragement and development of industries indigenous to the Malnad, particularly industries connected with the utilization of the forest products, should be drawn up by the Department of Industries and Commerce in consultation with the Conservator of Forests.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies should study the economic conditions in the Malnad with a view to encourage co-operative enterprise, particularly co-operative stores and co-operative societies for transporting produce.

The Committees may be consulted by the departmental heads wherever necessary and detailed proposals for schemes referred to above should be submitted as early as practicable for the orders of Government.

13. The Deputy Commissioner and Chairman of each Committee is requested to see that all Government Officers serving in the area concerned are given specific duties in connection with the Committee's work as far as they may be able to perform them without prejudice to their normal duties. It is particularly requested that written instructions may be issued by each Deputy Commissioner and Chairman, defining the extent and nature of the work to be done by every local officer to facilitate the work of the Committee and to co-operate with the officer in charge of the Malnad operations. Government will appreciate every endeavour on the part of the Deputy Commissioners to ensure, for the sake of the furtherance of the main object of the order, namely the improvement of the Malnad, that the people, the officers and the special staff work without friction and that there is no overlapping of functions in any sphere of work.

14. Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the industry and thoroughness with which Mr. Matthan has drawn up his report.

PROPOSITION STATEMENT.

			Monthly cost.
Direction.—		Rs.	Rs.
2.—Revenue Officer	... Pay	400	500
	Local allowance ...	100	
Sanitary Officer	... Pay	250	300
	Local allowance ...	50	
Professional.—			
14.—Overseers	... Pay 6 (60) 8 (40) ...	...	680
Staff for execution.			
Ministerial establishment—			
Clerks 21	... For Committees, Shimoga (50) (30) (20) Kadur (40) (30) Hassan (40) 25) For Overseers 14 (15)		445
Menial establishment—			
Peons 28	... Of the Committee offices 3 (8) 3 (7) Of the officer (9) 2 (8) 2 (7) Of the Sanitary officer (8) 2 (7) Of the Overseers (14) 7	...	204
	Total monthly cost	...	2,129
	Total annual cost	...	25,548
Total cost for four months from March to June 14		...	8,516

(G. O. No. 8036-84—MED. 24-13-13, DATED 24TH FEBRUARY 1914.)

SECTION 4.

Areas brought under the operations of the Scheme.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

The whole of the Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli taluks, whole of the Kumsi Sub-Taluk, the Kasaba and Belandur hoblies of the Shikarpur Taluk, the Kasaba, Chendragutti and Ulivi hoblies of the Sorab taluk, Belagutti hobli of the Honnali taluk, Urbani hobli, Basavapatnahobli and the villages of the Sulekere valley of the Chennagiri taluk, the Kasaba and Benkipur hoblies of the Shimoga taluk.

(GOVERNMENT ORDER NO. 8036-84—MED. 24-13-13, DATE 24TH FEBRUARY 1914.)

(GOVERNMENT OREDR NO. 1173-9—SANY. 103-14-8, DATED 11TH AUGUST 1915.)

KADUR DISTRICT.

The whole of the Mudgere and Koppa taluks and of the Yedahalli Sub-taluk, the Lingadahalli and Lakkuvalli hoblies of the Tarikere Taluk, Sakrepatna hobli of the Kadur taluk and the whole of the Chikmagalur taluk with the exceptlon of the Mirle and its hamlets in Amble hobli and the whole of Lakya hobli.

(GOVERNMENT ORDER NO. 8036-84—MED. 24-13-13, DATED 24TH FEBRUARY 1914).

(GOVERNMENT ORDER NO. 3580-6—SANY. 81-15-4, DATED 2ND DECEMBER 1916.)

HASSAN DISTRICT.

The whole of the Manjarabad taluk and of the Alur Sub-taluk and the Madihalli, Bikkodu, Arehalli and Kasaba hoblies of the Belur taluk and the hoblies of Mallinatna and Konanur in the Arkalgud Taluk.

(GOVERNMENT ORDER NO. 8036-84—MED. 24-13-13, DATED 24TH FEBRUARY 1914.)

(GOVERNMENT ORDER NO. 4390-4—MED. 24-13-138, DATED 2ND DECEMBER 1914.)

CHAPTER II.

SECTION 1.

Constitution of Malnad improvement Committees.

Government are pleased to lay down the following supplementary instructions, with refereence to paragraphs 7, 8 and 13 of the Government Order, dated the 24th February 1914.

(1) The members of the Committee to be constituted for the purpose referred to in paragraph 7 of the Government Order, will, for the present, be appointed for a period of one year at a time.

(2) If a member finds it inconvenient at any time to actively co-operate and render efficient help towards the promotion of the objects of the Committees, he should be requested to inform the Chairman of such inconvenience, so that another member may be promptly appointed to take his place.

(3) The constitution of the Committees as well as the written instructions issued by the Deputy Commissioners under paragraph 13 of the Government Order, should be reported for the information of Government. As one of the objects of constituting local Committees is to facilitate the rapid disposal of questions, arising for decision in each District in connection with the scheme, without avoidable references to Government, it is expected that all necessary details will be considered and given effect to, as far as possible, by the Committees and the officers concerned. In all matters left to the Committees, the initiation should come from themselves.

The important thing is that responsibility should be strictly defined and any overlapping of functions avoided as laid down in paragraph 13 of the Government Order of the 24th February 1914.

(4) It is understood that the temporary establishment to be entertained by the Committees will work under the immediate control of the Secretary to the Committees.

(G. O. No. 9992-7—Medl. 24-13-30, dated the 7th April 1914)

SECTION 2.

Committees, Meetings and Powers of sanction.

Government are pleased to accept the following resolutions of the meeting held at Mysore on the 8th June 1914:—

(i) That the Central Committee meetings be held once in four months and the District Committee meetings once in two months.

(ii) That the District Committees consist of not less than 9 members and not more than 12. *

*Number since raised from 12 to 14. (G. O. 3322-33 San. 39-15-2 dated 3rd November 1915).

(iii) That the strength of the Central Committee be fixed at 12 including official and non-official members, that Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan, send 5, 4 and 3 representatives, respectively and that the Sanitary Commissioner and Lieut.-Colonel Foulkes, I. M. S., be also members of the Central Committee.

(iv) That questions regarding matters common to all the three Committees be referred to the Central Committee by either the District Committee or Government, that the District Committees deal with local matters and that, in case the District Committee does not accept the resolution of the Central Committee, the former should refer the matter to Government.

(v) That estimates for sanctioned works costing not more than Rs. 500 may be sanctioned by the Secretary, those above Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 by the Deputy Commissioner-Chairman, and those exceeding Rs. 1,000 by the District Committees.

(vi) That payment for all works executed on estimates sanctioned by the three authorities referred to above, be made by the Secretary irrespective of the amount involved, on bills passed by him.

2. The Special Revenue Officer may, under the general or special instructions of the Deputy Commissioners, sign communications in all routine and ordinary matters for Deputy Commissioners. Government look to the Deputy Commissioners who are entrusted with full authority in regard to operations connected with the scheme to take all steps necessary to ensure the smooth progress of operations and the attainment of tangible results.

3. In regard to the powers of selection, distribution and control of the special staff, the Special Revenue Officer may exercise the following powers :—

(i) Powers of selection up to a maximum pay limit of Rs. 40 per mensem.

(ii) Powers of distribution of the staff within the respective districts, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

(iii) Powers of control over the staff up to a maximum pay limit of Rs. 40 per mensem and power to fine up to Rs. 10 in regard to those drawing a pay of above Rs. 40 per mensem.

4. Special Revenue Officer may also utilize the services of vaccinators during his tours for vaccination work.

G. O. No. 541-9—Medl. 24-13-107, dated the 11th July 1914.)

SECTION 3.

Allotment of Funds.

(1) For the years 1914-15 and 1915-16 :—

In accordance with the provision of 3 lakhs of rupees made in the triennial financial forecast for Malnad Improvement, a sum of one lakh of rupees was provided in the Budget estimates in each of the years 1914-15 and 1915-16, and was distributed among the 3 District Committees of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan in the proportion of 5, 3 and 2 respectively.

(*a*) GOVERNMENT ORDER No. 1573-7—SAN. 29-14-3 DATED 29TH AUGUST 1914.
(*b*) 3311-3—San. 5-15-4, dated 3rd November 1915.
(*c*) 1904-6—San. 6-15-4, dated 7th September 1915.
(*d*) 1151-5—San. 127-14-4, dated 9th August 1915.

(2). For the year 1916-17 :—

Government are pleased to sanction the continuance of the Malnad Improvement scheme up to the end of June 1917 and to increase the ordinary grant of one lakh to one and a half lakhs for 1916-17. The details of distribution of the allotment among the 3 Districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan, are Rs. 65,250, 47,700 and 37,050 respectively.

GOVERNMENT ORDER No. 1920-3 SAN. 113-15-3, DATED 14TH SEPTEMBER 1916). FOR DETAILS *Vide* APPENDIX V.

SECTION 4.

Instructions for regulating Expenditure out of the Malnad Grant.

i. The Deputy Commissioners will intimate to the Comptroller the details of the establishment entertained in their respective districts. On receipt of this information, the Comptroller will issue instructions to the Treasuries for the disbursement of the pay of the establishments on bills to be presented under the signature of the Deputy Commissioner concerned or the officer authorized by him in this behalf.

ii. The travelling allowance bills of officers and establishments will, as required by the rules of the Account Department, be sent to the Comptroller for preaudit. Bills, if any, on account of travelling allowance to non-official members of the Committees may be similarly forwarded to the Comptroller for preaudit, duly countersigned by the Chairmen of the Committees. The rates of travelling allowance admissible to them will be the same as in the case of District Board Members.

iii. In regard to expenditure on works detailed in para 6 of the Government Order dated the 24th February 1914, the Committees should, after deciding what works they would undertake and framing the necessary estimates therefor, intimate the amounts required to the Comptroller, who will then issue instructions for the payment of the same out of the Treasury. The

amounts required from time to time may be drawn on abstract contingent bills and accounted for on detailed contingent bills with measurement bills and completion reports, where necessary. The abstract contingent bills may be drawn by the Secretary to the Committees or such other officer as may be authorized by the Deputy Commissioner; but all the detailed contingent bills should be invariably countersigned by the Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts.

(GOVERNMENT ORDER No. 10984-94—Medl. 24-13-43, DATED 1ST MAY 1914.)

SECTION 5.

Duties of Sanitary Officers.

(*a*) Memo of instructions issued by the Sanitary Commissioner in accordance with Government Proceedings No. 8770-5—San. 91-15-2, dated the 24th March 1914.

1. The primary duty of the Sanitary Officer will be to assist the Special Revenue Officer placed in charge of the Malnad Improvements and to carry out such instructions as may from time to time be issued by the Committees for the mitigation of the causes tending to contribute towards the increase of diseases and deaths in the area. In addition to this duty he will, as District Sanitary Officer, supervise the vaccination and sanitation, advise on the sanitary condition of houses selected for demolition, on the disinfection of wells, the arrangement of health or segregation camps, selection of village sites, etc.

2. He should draw up every month a programme of tour (Form No. I) for the month following in consultation with the Secretary to the Committees. He should submit a tour programme for each month to the Deputy Commissioner a week before its commencement and adopt such modifications as may be directed by that officer. He should keep a diary (Form II) showing the places visited and should send it weekly to the Deputy Commissioner through the Secretary to the Committees. The Deputy Commissioner will return the diaries to him with his remarks or orders, for needful action and transmission to the Sanitary Commissioner.

3. The tours of the Sanitary Officer should be specially planned so as to enable him to carry out such preliminary surveys as may be decided upon by the Committees, to check the work of the executive staff placed under him including Vaccinators, and to systematically supervise the registration of vital statistics in villages. It will be his business to see that in all towns and villages the regulations in regard to sanitary matters including vaccination are strictly observed. It will be part of his work to bring home to the people a knowledge of Sanitary matters and for this purpose he should lose no opportunity of delivering public lectures on matters relating to public health and sanitation. He may from time to time frame simple rules relating to personal and domestic hygiene and submit them to the Committees for approval and wide distribution.

4. Among other matters the following should also claim the attention of the Sanitary Officer:—sanitation of schools, epidemic prophylaxes, etc.

5. It will be the duty of the Sanitary Officer to bring from time to time to the notice of the Committees cases where the need of water-supply or drainage schemes is especially indicated. Where such needs are recognised by the Committees they will be included in a register of schemes which require attention immediately or in the near future. This register will record a field of work requiring attention and will enable the Committees to decide as to the order of urgency in which the various schemes are to be taken up. As far as possible workable details and the approximate estimated cost should be furnished.

6. One of the most important duties of the Sanitary Officer is the supervision of the registration of vital statistics. He should as frequently as possible inspect the village registers, verify the entries by personal enquiries on the spot and, in cases where gross negligence in the maintenance of the register is evident, bring the matter to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner through the Secretary to the Committee. Where in his

opinion, the recorded figures deviate too much from the normal and he has reason to believe that the abnormality is to a certain extent due to the prevalence of particular diseases, he should report the fact to the committee with such suggestions as he may have to offer for the collection of accurate statistics for determining the extent of prevalence of such diseases. For this purpose, a number of typical villages near to one another may be grouped and special arrangements made for the correct registration of vital occurrences therein. In this way it might be possible to fix a standard of birth and death rates and the average duration of life in those areas.

7. In regard to the Sanitary Survey and Laboratory investigation needed for indentifying the species of musquitoes which spread malaria, a note drawn up by the Director of the Public Health Institute indicating the lines on which work should be conducted is appended for the guidance of the Sanitary Officer. A monthly statement showing the progress of work in this direction should be submitted through the Committee, for the information of the Sanitary Commissioner.

8. To prevent over-lapping of functions and control, the District Sanitary Assistant of Hassan and the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination of Shimoga will be placed in entire subordination to the District Medical and *Ex-officio* Sanitary Officers of the respective Districts and the duties of these officials will hereafter be confined to the areas other than those marked out as malnad tract. The Sanitary Officer should in consultation with the District Medical Officers concerned submit proposals for a redistribution of vaccination circles so that the jurisdiction of vaccinators may not at one and the same time lie in both malnad and maidan tracts.

9. The District Sanitary Officer will ordinarily correspond with the Deputy Commissioner through the Secretary to the Committee. But in matters not, directly or indirectly, connected with malnad improvement or in matters which are purely technical and professional he may address the Deputy Commissioner or the Sanitary Commissioner as the case may require, direct.

10. He may, if necessary, submit through the Committee proposals for establishments, clerical and menial, furniture and other equipment he requiees for facilitating his work.

(*b*) A note on the Sanitary Survey and Investigation needed for identifying the species of mosquitoes which spread Malaria in the malnads, by the Director of the Public Health Institute.

A large map of each taluk showing all the villages should be prepared. A systematic survey of each village should be made with a view to locate all swamps, pools of stagnant water, tanks, wells, rice-fields, etc., and each one of them should be marked on the map.

Adult mosquitoes from each house in a village should be collected, duly labelled with particulars, *e.g.*, date, village, name of house-owner, etc., and sent in test tubes to the Sanitary Officer. He should make a naked eye examination of all the adult mosquitoes received and determine whether they are Culices or Anophelinae. The proportion of Anophelinae to the Culices should be determined for each village. All the Anophelinae should be dissected and examined microscopically and all those that contain malarial parasites must be identified and the particular variety of malarial parasites found, noted. The places where the infected Anophelinae were found must be noted on the map by a special mark. Then a search must be made where these special mosquitoes breed. Measures should be taken either to fill up the breeding places, drain them or if either course is not possible, to clear them of all weeds, to stock them with larvicidal fish and treat them with some preparation of kerosine oil.

Larvae from all breeding places in and around each village must be collected in special jars, duly labelled with particulars, *e.g.*, date, village, nature of breeding place, etc., and sent to the Sanitary Officer. He should first make a naked eye examination of all the larvae thus collected and see which of them belong to Culices and which to the Anophelinae. Adult mosquitoes should be bred out of the larvae and their genera and species must be

identified. Their morphology and life history must be studied. The adult mosquitoes bred out of the larvae must be experimented with, to see if they are capable of transmitting malarial parasites. Such mosquitoes must be fed upon various substances commonly found in their natural surroundings and the influence of different kinds of food on their ability to transmit malarial parasites must be noted. Attention must be paid to the following: how the larval period varies with species, food, efficient temperature, sun-light and environment: duration of life of the male and female mosquitoes in captivity and freedom. Actual infecting experiments must be performed. The effect of light and darkness, humidity and dryness, etc., on their power to bite men must be determined. The sexual cycle of the different varieties of malarial Parasites in the bodies of different species of nosquitoes must be worked out and the number of gametes ngested by the mosquitoes must be determined. By these exeriments, it is possible to find out which species of mosquitoes alone is responsible for the transmission of a particular variety of Malarial Parasite. This would limit the field of operations of Sanitary Officials. The breeding places of special mosquitoes noted on the map should be dealt with as described above.

Other aspects of Antimalarial campaign are not dealt with in this sketch.

The Sanitary Officer will be able to say what establishment he would require for scientific and other work which has to be done under his supervision.

CHAPTER III.

IMPORTANT ORDERS RELATING TO THE MALNAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

I. ESTABLISHMENT.

(a) Appointment of Special Revenue Officers, Malnad Improvement Scheme.

For the present, one Revenue Officer, assisted by an Officer of the Sanitary Department, will be placed in charge of the Malnad improvement operations under the direction of the Committees. The headquarters of these officers will be at Shimoga. Mr. Ananda Rao Sirsi, B.A., L.L.B., will be the Revenne Officer and he will act as Secretary to each of the three Committees.

[He reported himself for duty at Shimoga on the forenoon of the 16th March 1914.]

G. O. No. 8036-84—MED. 24-13-13, DATED 24TH FEBRUARY 1914.

2. Mr. Ananda Rao Sirsi, B.A., L.L.B., who is now the Special Revenue Officer in charge of the operations under the scheme in all the three districts and is also Secretary to all the three District Committees, will hereafter be the Special Revenue Officer in charge of the operations in the Shimoga District only and be Secretary to that District Committee. A separate Special Revenue Officer, with headquarters at Chikmagalur, will be appointed for the Kadur and Hassan Districts and he will be Secretary to the Committees of those districts. Mr. Ananda Rao Sirsi will continue to be Secretary to the Central Committee.

(G. O. No. 1929-39—MED. 24-13-118, DATED 20TH AUGUST 1914.)

3. Mr. R. Nanasami Rao, Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Hassan, is posted to Chikmagalur as the Special Revenue Officer, Malnand Improvement Scheme, for the Malnad portions of the Hassan and Kadur Districts.

(NOTIFICATION No. R. 1709—L. R. 19-14-6. DATED 27TH AUGUST 1914.)

4. Mr. Ananda Rao S. Sirsi B.A., L.L.B., is transferred from the Malnad Improvement work to the charge of the Shimoga Sub-Division and Mr. S. N. Appannaiengar B.A., B.L., transferred from the charge of the Shimoga Sub-Division, as Special Revenue Officer, Malnad Improvement Scheme, Shimoga.

(NOTIFICATION No. G. 1201—G. M. 82-15-5, DATED 25TH JULY 1915)

(b) Appointment of Special Sanitary Officers, Malnad Improvement Scheme.

Government are pleased to direct that Mr. J. V. Karve, M. B., D. P. H. District Sanitary Officer, Shimoga District be deputed for work in connection with the Malnad Improvement Scheme in the Shimoga District. He will also be District Sanitary Officer for the Malnad portions of the district. The District Medical Officer will in future be *ex-officio* District Sanitary Officer for the rest of the district.

2. Mr. M. G. Samuel M. D., D. T. M., District Sanitary Officer, Kadur District, will be likewise employed in the Malnad portions of the Kadur and Hassan Districts, the District Medical Officers of these Districts being *ex-officio* Ssnitary Officers for the other portions of the Districts.

3. Each of these officers, Mr. Karve and Mr. Samuel will be given a local allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. Half of the pay and the travelling allowances of each of these officers will be debited to the budget of the Sanitary Department and the other half and the local allowance to the Malnad Improvement grant.

4. The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to direct Messrs Karve and Samuel to report themselves to the Special Officer for duty under the Committees.

5. All such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary to give full effect to the distribution of the District Sanitary Officers' duties herein ordered may be issued by the Sanitary Commissioner as early as practicable, copies of the same being submitted to Government for information.

(G. O. No. 8770-5—SAN. 91-13-2, DATED THE 24TH MARCH 1914.)

[The above arrengement was modified in G. O. No. 1929-39—Med. 24-13-118, dated 20th August 1914, paragraph 1, ~~columns 3 and 4.~~]

(c) Revision of the scale of establishment and changes in the duties and charges of the special ~~Revision~~ and Sanitary Officers. Revenue

The undermentioned proposals made by the Sanitary Commissioner in his letter No. 5490, dated the 16th June 1914 are approved

(i) The laboratory work of the Special Sanitary Officers will be confined to the identification with the naked eye of the larvæ of the anopheles mosquito. Any work requiring elaborate microscopic or bacteriological investigation should be sent to the Central Laboratory at Bangalore, with the requisite specimens. Under this arrangement which is quite sufficient for the purpose in view, there is no necessity for separate laboratory equipment and staff for these officers.

(ii) The administration of quinine to persons suffering from Malaria should be mainly undertaken by the Medical subordinates in charge of the dispensaries. The District Sanitary Officers will, however, help them in the treatment of serious or complicated cases. For this purpose they will be supplied with suitable medicine chests and pocket cases costing about Rs. 500 each, the cost being debited to the Malnad Improvement grant.

(iii) As, under this modified arrangement, these officers will not have sufficient work, they will also have the sanitary charge of the entire districts. Mr. J. V. Karve will be in charge of the Shimoga and Mr. M. G. Samuel in charge of the Kadur District. In regard to the Hassan District, the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Local Fund Dispensary at Saklespur will be the Special Sanitary Officer for the Malnad portions of the district and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the last class with the usual Malnad allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem will be posted to Saklespur to be in charge of the dispensary during the absence of the Assistant Surgeon on tour and to assist him when he is at headquarters.

(iv) The District Sanitary Officers of Shimoga and Kadur do not require any additional establishment for this work. But a clerk on Rs. 15 and a peon on Rs. 7 per mensem will be given to the Special Sanitary Officer, Hassan District. A local allowance of Rs. 50 to the Sanitary Officer of Shimoga District and a similar allowance of Rs. 30 to each of the other two Sanitary Officers are also sanctioned. The pay and travelling allowances of the Sanitary Officers of Shimoga and Kadur Districts will be debited to the Sanitary budget, and of the Sanitary Officer, Hassan District, to the Medical budget. The local allowances of these officers, the pay and allowance of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon to be posted to Saklespur and the cost of the additional establishment referred to above will be debited to the Malnad Improvement grant.

2. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will also be a member of the Central Committee in addition to those already appointed in clause (iii) of paragraph 1 of the Government Order, dated 11th July 1914, and he may under the general or special instructions of the Sanitary Commissioner attend the meetings of the District Committees as well.

3. Mr. Ananda Rao Sirsi, B.A., L.L.B., who is now the Special Revenue Officer in charge of the operations under the scheme in all the three districts and is also Secretary to all the three District Committees, will hereafter be the Special Revenue Officer in charge of the operations in the Shimoga District only and be Secretary to that District Committee. A separate Special Revenue Officer, with headquarters at Chikmagalur, will be appointed for the Kadur and Hassan Districts and he will be Secretary to the Committees of those districts. Mr. Ananda Rao Sirsi will continue to be Secretary to the Central Committee.

4. As it would be inexpedient not to interest Amildars in this important work, Government laid down in paragraph 13 of the Government Order dated 24th February 1914, certain instructions for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioners concerned. These instructions should be duly given effect to and the Amildars instructed to supervise the subordinate executive staff to the necessary extent.

5. In all routine and ordinary matters—such as estimates for works, measurement and completion bills, etc., the Revenue officers may, under the general or special instructions of the Deputy Commissioners address the Amildars direct. It is, however, necessary that orders issued to Amildars in regard to important matters concerning the initiation, execution and supervision of measures and also all matters falling under the Land Revenue Law and the law relating to Local Boards and Municipalities should pass through the Sub-Division Assistant Commissioner concerned.

6. The scale of establishment sanctioned in the proposition statement annexed to the Government Order dated 24th February 1914, will be revised as follows:—

A. Direction.

		Per mensem Rs.
Revenue Officer, Shimoga District ...	Pay	400
	Allowance	100
Revenue Officer, Kadur and Hassan Dts.	Pay	250
	Allowance	50
Total *A* ...		800

B. Professional.

* Fourteen Sub-Overseers of the grade of Assistant Sanitary Inspectors' qualifications on Rs. 30 ...	420
Five Overseers on Rs. 70	350
Total *B* ...	770

C Clerical.

For the offices of the two Revenue Officers 2 (50), 2 (30), 2 (15) ...	190
For the Chairmen of the three District Committees 3 (30) ...	90
For the 5 Overseers 5 (15) ...	75
Total *C* ...	355

D. Menial.

For the Revenue Officers and their offices 2 (9), 4 (8), 6 (7) ...	92
For the Sub-Overseers and Overseers 19 (7)	133
Total *D* ...	225

Total of *A*, *B*, *C* and *D* ... Rs. 2,150 per mensem

7. The financial effect of the arrangements ordered above is shown in the statement annexed.

* (1 additional Sub-Overseer and 1 peon sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 5140-1—San. 51-14, dated 2nd January 1915).

8. Government will be prepared to consider favourably proposals involving additional expenditure on works proper as distinguished from establishment, which may lead to the amelioration of the people residing in the Malnad areas. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to study, with the aid of the Special Officers, the conditions of the respective localities and expedite the larger proposals due under Government Order No. 8036-84—Med. 24-13-13, dated 24th February 1914.

* Statement showing the expenditure for Malnad Improvement under the present and revised scales.

Present scale.	Rs.	*Revised scale.*	Rs.
1. Half pay of Mr. Karve, Special Sanitary Officer, Shimoga District	125	1. Local allowance to Sanitary Officer, Shimoga District.	50
2. Half pay of Mr. Samuel, Special Sanitary Officer, Kadur and Hassan Districts ...	90	2. Local allowance to Sanitary Officers of Kadur and Hassan Districts at Rs. 30 each ...	60
3. Local allowance to Messrs. Karve and Samuel at Rs. 50 each	100	3. Pay and allowance of Sub-Assistant Surgeon to be posted to Saklespur (30 plus 20) ...	50
4. Establishment sanctioned in the proposition statement annexed to the Government Order of the 24th February 1914 excluding salary (Rs. 300) of Sanitary Officer ...	1,829	4. Pay of the additional establishment sanctioned to the Sanitary Officer, Hasan District ...	22
		5. Establishment sanctioned in paragraph 6 of the present Government Order ...	2,150
Total ...	2,144	Total ...	2,332
per menesem			per mensem.

N.B.—Add to this half the cost of travelling allowance of the Sanitary Officers which had been also ordered to be debited to the Malnad Improvement grant.

(G. O. No. 1929-30—Med. 24-13-118, dated 20th August 1914).

(*d*) *Distribution of overseers.*

In the Government Order No. 8036-84—Med. 24-13-13, dated 24th February 1914, 14 overseers have been sanctioned, 6 on Rs. 60 and 8 on Rs. 40, and the total grant of one lakh during the current year for Malnad Improvements has been distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Shimoga	50,000
Kadur	30,000
Hassan	20,000

2. Following the same proportion, Government direct that the Oversees be allotted to the Districts as noted in the margin.

	No. on Rs. 60	No. on Rs. 40
Shimoga ...	3 ,,	4 ,,
Kadur ...	2 ,,	2 ,,
Hassan ...	1 ,,	2 ,,

3. The travelling allowances admissible to these officials will be as shown below:—

Official	Rate of Daily allowance	Mileage rate per mile
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Overseer on Rs. 60.	1 8 0	0 3 0
Overseer on Rs. 40.	A conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem in lieu of Daily allowance.	0 2 0 Subject to Art. 59((c) of the Mysor Service Regulations

4. The Chairmen of the three Committees may as occasion arises appoint Overseers not exceeding the above scale, in consultation with the Public Works Department.

(G. O. No. 8891-8—MED. 24-13-25, DATED 30TH MARCH 1914).

The staff of five Overseers and fourteen Sub-Overseers sanctioned in Order No. 1929-39—Med. 24-13-118, dated 20th August 1914, will be allotted to the districts as noted in the margin.

	Overseers	Sub-Overseers
Shimoga District	2	6
Kadur ,,	2	5
Hassan ,,	1	3

2. The travelling allowances admissible to these officials will be as shewn below:—

Official	Rate of daily allowance	Mileage rate
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Overseer ...	1 8 0	0 3 0
Sub-Overseer ...	Conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem in lieu of daily allowance.	0 2 0 (Subject to article 598 (c) of the Mysore Service Regulation.

(G. O. No. 2473-8—San. 45-14, DATED 5TH SEPTEMBER 1914).

(d) Distribution of overseers.

II. SANITATION.

(1) Removal of lantana.

The question of enacting a Regulation for the destruction of noxious weeds is engaging the attention of Government. The only way in which lantana appears to contribute towards the growth of Malaria is by preventing the drying up of small pools of water because of the shade furnished. It is not merely on this account, however, that the extirpation of lantana is necessary. It is observed that clause (1) of paragraph 6 of Government Proceedings No. 8036-84—Med. 24-13-13, dated the 24th February 1914, gives a wide discretion to the Committee in the matter of expenditure on account of clearing rank vegetation, while laying down once for all the obvious necessity for and utility of the measure. The scheme therein outlined should be given as fair a trial as possible.

ORDER NO. 9587-91—SAN. 64-14-6, DATED 29TH MAY 1915.

Government are glad to note the interest evinced by the villagers in Tarikere Taluk in the work of clearing lantana, and trust that the good example set will be followed by other villages.

ORDER NO. 3096-9—SANY. 40-15-3, DATED 25TH OCTOBER 1914.

(2) Facilities for obtaining timber for building purposes.

(*a*) Extension to non-agriculturists, for a period of 3 years, the concessions granted to agriculturists by the Malnad Raiyats' Special Privileges Rules.

With a view to encourage the construction of more suitable dwellings in the malnad, Government are pleased to extend to non-agriculturists, for a period of three years, the concessions granted to agriculturists by the Malnad Raiyats' Special Privileges Rules published under Government Notification No. R. 7375—Ft. 164-04-9, dated the 17th March 1909 and amended from time to time and to direct that building materials of the classes specified in paragraph 9 of the Rules be sold to the people residing in the Malnad for their *bona fide* personal use at half the seigniorage rates prescribed therein.

2. The Deputy Commissioners of the Malnad Districts are requested to guard against an abuse of these concessions and to see that there is no excessive or wasteful felling of timber.

3. Government are, as a rule, averse to the grant of concession in the State Forests; but in very exceptional circumstances, where there is no District Forest within convenient distance of a village, the Deputy Commissioner may grant materials from the nearest State Forest under the concessions sanctioned herein.

4. Government also approve of the suggestion to extend the Malnad Raiyats' Special Privileges Rules to all the tracts to which the Malnad Improvement Scheme has been made applicable. A notification amending the Appendix to the former rules will be published separately.

(G. O. NO. R. 1702-7—FT. 110-14-3, DATED 27TH AUGUST 1914.)

(b) Free grant of timber to the raiyats of certain villages for the construction of new dwellings in Sanitary areas.

Government approve of half the seigniorage rates charged for the building materials under the Government Order R. 1702-7—Ft. 40-14-3, dated 27th August 1914, being waived in the case of villages noted in the margin, which, it is understood, are to be shifted to healthier sites.

1. Chordi village — in Kumsi Sub-Taluk.
2. Hosakoppa — in Sagar Taluk.
3. Karur — in Sagar Taluk.
4. Kodari — in Thirthahalli.
5. Keddalgudde — in the Nagar Taluk.
6. Byanagalale — in the Nagar Taluk.
7. Sutta — in the Nagar Taluk.
8. Singapur — in the Nagar Taluk.
9. Jakkanahalli — in the Shikarpur Tk.
10. Puneduhalli — in the Shikarpur Tk.

They are, however, of opinion that in other cases the effect of the concessions already granted requires to be watched before any general modification or extension can be considered; they therefore think it unnecessary, at present, to empower Deputy Commissioners to sanction free grants. Recommendations may be submitted to Government in specific cases requiring exceptional treatment.

(G. O. R. 5642-7—Ft. 40-14-8, Dated 28th December 1914).

(C) Scale for the free grant of timber in cases where villages have to be shifted from Insanitary areas.

Government are pleased to direct in modification of the orders No. 5642-7—Ft. 40-14-8, dated 28th December 1914, and 5895-900—Ft. 40-14-17, dated 16th December 1915, that the Deputy Commissioners of the Malnad Districts be empowered to sanction at their discretion free grants of timber from the District Forests not exceeding the scale shown below in deserving cases where villages in the Malnad have to be shifted from insanitary areas or the construction of more suitable buildings has to be encouraged.

Kinds of houses	Number of bamboos for each house	Quantity of timber required for each house	Remarks
Thatched ...	500	40 belagoos ...	Scale for all ordinary cases.
Medium ...	1,000	200 cubic feet of timber. Group I.	
Superior ...	1,000	150 cubic feet of Honne.	Scale special for Kumsi town extension.

(Order No. 6394-9—San. 110-15-3, Dated, 1st March 1916.)

(3) Empowering Amildars and Deputy Amildars in the Malnad to grant Gomal lands for house-building purposes up to a certain limit.

1. In their Order No. 10063-65—R. 3873, dated 12th May 1896, Government have declined to empower the Deputy Commissioners to grant for building purposes lands specially reserved under Section 39 of the Land Revenue Code. In consideration, however, of the inconvenience caused to the raiyats in the malnad by delay in the disposal of their applications, and the need for greater facilties to them, Government are pleased to authorise the Revenue Commissioner to permit the Amildars and the Deputy Amildars in the malnad taluks and sub-taluks to grant in anticipation of his sanction, building sites not exceeding 20 guntas out of gomal and other land reserved for communal purposes.

2. In granting lands for building purposes under this order, the rules for the grant of building sites in malnad, prescribed in Appendix C to the Revenue Rules, should be followed as far as applicable.

3. This order will be in force for three years, before the end of which the Revenue Commissioner should submit a report on its working and the necessity, if any, to continue it.

(ORDER NO. R. 3141-4—L.R. 405-09-4, DATED 15TH SEPTEMBER 1915.)

---

(4). Shifting of villages.

Government have no objection to the shifting of residential areas themselves away from paddy fields provided that the site chosen is situated on high dry ground and that steps are taken to lay out the houses, roads, drains, etc., according to approved sanitary principles.

G. O. NO. 4405-11—SAN. 60-15-2, DATED 17TH DECEMBER 1915.

---

(5). Extension of village Sanitation Rules into all the villages dealt with under the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

The Malnad Improvement Committees of Kadur and Shimoga Districts and the District Boards of Hassan and Shimoga are in favour of introducing the Village Sanitation Regulation and Rules into all villages coming within the operations of the Malnad Improvement Scheme, irrespective of the number of houses therein as proposed by the Deputy Commissioner and Chairman, Malnad Improvement Committee, Hassan District. The District Board of Kadur, however, are of opinion that the rules should be introduced into villages containing not less than 15 houses.

2. Agreeing with the Malnad Improvement Committees, Government direct that the Village Sanitation Rules be introduced into all the villages dealt with under the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

(G. O. NO. 4091-6—MED. 24-13-134, DATED THE 20TH NOVEMBER 1914.)

(6) Construction of model houses.

Government direct that three designs of houses costing Rs. 500, Rs. 800 and Rs. 1,200 respectively be prepared and the plans and estimates submitted for approval, with the information as to the localities where the houses are proposed to be constructed.

2. Eight houses in the Shimoga District, five in Kadur and three in Hassan, according to the design suitable to the locality concerned may be built in the current year. A sum of Rs. 12,000 is sanctioned as an advance for the purpose, from the Malnad Improvement grant for the year 1916-17.

3. The Officers in charge of the Malnad Improvement scheme will be responsible for maintaining the capital and revenue account and for working the scheme.

4. The houses may be sold at cost price including establishment charges at 10 per cent, recoverable in easy instalments or given out on monthly rent until sales can be effected.

(G. O. No. 2082-5—San. 52-15-14, dated 23rd September 1916.)

(7) **(8) Interdiction of burrow pits near village sites.**

Government approve of the principle of interdicting "burrow-pits" within a reasonable distance of inhabited villages but they consider the distance of half a mile proposed is too great. They direct therefore that no burrow-pits be opened within a radius of one furlong from small villages and two furlongs from villages containing more than 500 inhabitants.

2. A Circular to all the Executive Engineers will issue in the Public Works Department strictly prohibiting the excavation of earth and gravel close to villages.

(G. O. No. 6123-7—San. 79-14-2, dated 11th February 1915.)

CIRCULAR.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

The digging of burrow pits close to inhabited villages for taking road materials injuriously affects their sanitation by allowing water to collect and stagnate. The vicinity of villages is also thereby rendered unsightly. Instructions have issued to the Public Works Department to prohibit their contractors from burrowing such pits within one furlong of any village. Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of District Boards are requested to issue similar instructions to all other contractors and persons who are in the habit of obtaining materials by scooping out such pits.

2. The draining and gradual filling up of existing pits, close to villages, must be seriously taken up by the Village Committees as part of the programme of work to be done at the weekly gatherings of able-bodied adults.

3. A strip of land 100 feet wide should be marked out round each village or collection of huts, and kept scrupulously clean and free from pits, hollows and rank vegetation.

4. The entrance to every village should be made to look neat and attractive.

No. R. 8653-60—L. R. 10-14-128, dated 5th April 1915.

Such of the burrow-pits as have been excavated for procuring earth or kanker by the Public Works Department should be filled up gradually by that department.

2. Government do not consider it necessary to modify the order, dated the 11th February 1915.

(G. O. No. 973-7—San. 79-14-6, dated 2nd August 1915.)

(8) Disease Survey.

Government agree with the Sanitary Commissioner that a complete disease survey of the Malnad, which touches the practical aspects of the Malnad problem more intimately than a bare scientific Malarial Survey and which can further be undertaken without any extra cost, should claim the prior attention of the Malnad Improvement Committee. The detailed instructions issued by the Sanitary Commissioner in this behalf in March 1914, should first be given a fair trial, and in the light of the experience gained and results achieved the question of providing District Sanitary officers with laboratory outfits may be considered.

2. In the meanwhile cases requiring elaborate microscopic or bacteriological investigation may be sent to the Central Laboratory at Bangalore in accordance with Government Proceedings No. 1929-39—Med. 24-13, dated the 20th August 1914.

(Order No. 3354-8—San. 122-14-4, dated 9th November 1915.)

(a) Itinerant and Semi-itinerant dispensaries.

The question of providing suitable facilities for medical relief in the malnad parts of the State, where travelling is difficult, has been under consideration for some time. Doctor M. Srinivasa Rao, Director of the Public Health Institute, was recently deputed to collect full information regarding the organization and working of the Travelling Dispensaries in the United Provinces. Doctor Srinivasa Rao's report on the subject has been considered by the Malnad Improvement Committees of the Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur Districts whose proposals are now before Government.

2. On a consideration of the several proposals Government agree with the Sanitary Commissioner in the opinion that Travelling Dispensaries on the lines of those in the United Provinces are not at present wholly suited for the purpose in view. As a preliminary measure, they have decided to convert three of the existing dispensaries in the malnad parts of Shimoga District into semi-itinerant ones, and sanction two itinerant dispensaries for the malnad parts of the Hassan District. In the case of the semi-itinerant dispensaries, the Medical Officer in charge will be required to tour in the adjoining villages within a defined area for a fixed period every month.

3. These dispensaries will be placed under the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon possessing a University diploma in medicine. A fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem will be given to each Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of semi-itinerant dispensaries in addition to the charge allowance and of Rs. 50 per mensem to Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of itinerant dispensaries. Each officer will be provided with a tent and the required stock of medicines and instruments. In addition to treatment of diseases, these officers should be required to devote special attention to spreading a knowledge among the people of simple facts regarding the more common diseases and elementary principles of sanitation.

4. The Senior Surgeon is requested to settle, in communication with the respective Malnad Improvement Committees and the Deputy Commissioners concerned, all further details regarding the places where the scheme should be given effect to, any increase of establishment and other expenditure absolutely necessary in order to give effect to the scheme and the arrangements needed to ensure satisfactory working of the same and submit proposals for sanction of Government in due course.

5. The entire cost incidental to the conversion of the existing dispensaries into semi-itinerant ones and that of starting new itinerant dispensaries should be met from the Malnad Improvement grant for the respective districts.

6. The scheme as above sanctioned will be in operation for one year. The Senior Surgeon is requested to furnish a report at the end of April 1916 as to the working of these dispensaries and submit further proposals in consultation with the Malnad Improvement Committees regarding the continuance and increase of such dispensaries.

(No. 184-9—Med. 38-13-10, dated 9th July 1915.)

Sanctions the conversion of the existing dispensaries at Ananthapur, Megarvalli, and Humchadakatte into semi-itinerant ones and fixes the scale of recurring and non-recurring charges for the conversion of each of the three dispensaries above referred to into semi-itinerant ones, as detailed below :—

Recurring monthly.

	Rs.
Pay and allowance to Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	Rs. 60 (pay) + Rs. 40 (Local allowance.) + Rs. 30, (fixed travelling allowance.)
Pay and fixed travelling allowance to servant.	8 + 4 = 12 per mensem.
Pay and fixed travelling allowance to a lascar.	8 + 4 = 12 do
Contingencies to meet cart hire for removing tent from place to place	25 do
Total ...	179 per mensem.

Non-recurring.

	Rs.
A small tent	... 200
Extra medicines and appliances	... 500
Total	... 700

(G. O. No. 4742-5—Med. 18-15-7, dated 31st December 1915.)

(*b*) *Establishment of additional dispensaries in the Kadur District.*

The Senior Surgeon agrees to the proposal made by the Malnad Improvement Committee that a dispensary in each of the places noted in the margin is necessary, and the allotment of Rs. 9,000 referred to above will be sufficient to meet the charges of five dispensaries for six months during the current official year.

Aldur
Attigundi
Balur
Balehonnur
Shantaveri

Government are accordingly pleased to accord sanction for the opening of the five dispensaries as proposed, with effect from the 1st December 1916. The Senior Surgeon is requested to submit a proposition statement for the extra establishment required.

2. These dispensaries will for the present be on a temporary footing and the entire charge on their account will be met from the Malnad Improvement funds placed at the disposal of the Kadur District Committee until further orders.

3. The cadre of Sub Assistant Surgeons will be temporarily increased by five so as to enable the Senior Surgeon to post a Sub Assistant Surgeon to each of the new dispensaries.

(G. O. No. 3206-8—MED, 40-15-38, DATED THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1916).

(c) *Establishment of Maternities in certain places in the Malnad.*

Government propose to open four new Maternities during the year 1916-17, subject to the capital cost of the Maternity buildings being met in equal shares by Malnad Improvement Committees, the District Boards and Municipalities concerned and the recurring expenditure being borne by the local bodies themselves according to existing practice in respect of dispensary charges.

(d) *Training of Compounders, Midwives and Vaccinators.*

(LETTER NO. 1697—MED. 24-13-159, DATED THE 2ND SEPTEMBER 1916 TO THE SENIOR SURGEON).

The proposal of the Senior Surgeon to train three Compounders at the head quarters of each of the Districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur for a period of 6 months and to give them a subsistance allowance of Rs. 7 each, per mensem, during the period of training is sanctioned.

(G. O. No. 11374-80—MED. 24-13-51, DATED 12TH MAY 1914).

Government are pleased to sanction the grant of 4 scholarships at Rs. 15 each, per mensem, for 4 female candidates in the Shimoga District for undergoing training as midwives.

(G. O. No. 1294-6—SAN. 4-14-4, DATED THE 3RD AUGUST 1914).

Sanctions the grant of 4 additional scholarships at Rs. 15 each, per mensem, for one year, to local women in the Shimoga District, for undergoing training as midwives.

(G. O. No. 2661-5—SAN. 20-15-6, DATED THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1915).

The grant of 4 scholarships at Rs. 15 each per mensem, for 4 female candidates for the Malnad Taluks of the Hassan District to study midwifery and 3 scholarships at Rs. 8 each, per mensem, to 3 Malnad men to undergo training in vaccination as recommended by the Deputy Commissioner is sanctioned, the cost being met from the funds of the Malnad Improvement Committee.

2. The scholarship will be tenable for a period of one year in the case of pupil midwives.

3. All sanctions of scholarships, from whatever source the cost may be met, should be communicated to the Education Department who will maintain a consolidated statement of all scholarships revised once every half year, namely on the 1st January and 1st July. The statement should be circulated to the departments concerned as well as to the Central Committees of the Economic Conference and a copy submitted to Government.

(G. O. No. 2250-6- SAN. 24-14-9, DATED 29TH AUGUST 1914).

The proposal to train 11 men from the districts of Kadur and Shimoga in Vaccination is sanctioned.

2. The candidates during the course of training will get a scholarship at a uniform rate of Rs. 8 each, per mensem and after training they will be employed temporarily as vaccinators on Rs. 12 each, per mensem, plus Rs. 2 Malnad allowance. They will also be given the actual travelling expenses to and from Bangalore.

3. In view of the limited accommodation available in the Vaccine Institute at Bangalore, the Chairmen of the Malnad Improvement Committees are requested to send only 3 men at a time for training.

(G. O. No. 2459-67—SAN. 24-14 DATED 5TH SEPTEMBER 1914).

In concurrence with the Senior Surgeon who was consulted in the matter, sanction is accorded for the training of six pupils in Midwifery, including the two already under training, for the Kadur District. They will be allowed scholarships at Rs. 15 each per month for a period of one year, as proposed.

2. Proposals in the matter of employment of these midwives may be submitted for the orders of Government after they have completed requisite training.

ORDER NO. 993-7—SAN. 20-15-2, DATED 4TH AUGUST 1915.

(*e*) TRAINING OF MIDWIVES EMPLOYED UNDER THE MALNAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME IN VACCINATION WORK.

Accords sanction to the resolutions of the Hassan and Kadur District Committees that midwives employed under the Malnad Improvement Scheme may also be deputed for training in Vaccination work, the cost being met out of the Malnad Improvement grant for the current year.

ORDER NO. 2463-9—SAN. 2-16-12, DATED 20TH OCTOBER 1916.

(*f*) COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN MALNAD.

As under Section 7 (J) of the Local Boards Regulation, the administration of vaccination in rural areas is one of the legetimate duties of the District Board, the Presidents of the District Boards of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan are requested to place before the respective Boards the proposal of the Central Committee to declare vaccination compulsory in the Malnad and submit copies of their resolutions for the orders of Government.

ORDER NO. 4884-91—SAN. 61-15-2, DATED 5TH JANUARY 1916.

(*g*) GRANT TO PRIVATE PERSONS ~~ON~~ for rendering MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sanctions a grant of Rs. 30* per mensem, to Mrs. Slater, to enable her to render medical relief to the people in the Chikmagalur town and in the villages of Aldur, Kempanahalli and Sukravarsante, as resolved by the Kadur District Committee.

*Pay of a Compounder, Rs. 10. Cost of Medicines, Rs. 20.

2. Mrs. Slater may be requested to furnish every month to the Malnad Improvement Committee, Kadur District, information as to the number of patients treated and the results of treatment.

(G. O. No. 3803-6—SAN. 62-14-2, DATED 12TH NOVEMBER 1914.)

IV. SPREAD OF KNOWLEDGE OF SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

(*a*) *Honorarium to School Masters for lecturing in Malnad.*

Sanctions the payment by the Malnad Improvement Committee of an honorarium of Rs. 3 per lecture and a mileage at 3 annas per mile, to School Masters for lecturing in Malnad on Hygiene and Sanitation.

ORDER NO. 8327-32—SAN., 113-14 2, DATED 27TH APRIL 1915.

(*b*) *Itinerant Lectures.*

Sanctions the employment of such of the teachers as are both willing and competent for preaching work in the Malnad, with special reference to the abatement of intemperance, and for remunerating them at 8 annas per diem.

2. Government desire that the Malnad Improvement Committee should also supply each lecturer with set syllabuses and if possible fully written out lectures, as also a set of cartoons showing the evils of intemperance.

(G. O. No. 5860-7—SAN. 92-15-3, DATED THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1916.)

V. Development of industries indigenous to the Malnad.

The proposal of the Director of Industries to establish an additional saw-mill at Kumsi may be deferred for the present unless the Conservator of Forests wants it for Departmental purposes.

2. Detailed proposals in regard to the system of State Apprenticeships may be formulated by the Malnad Improvement Committee and submitted for the consideration of Government as early as possible.

3. The question of establishing at Yedehalli (1) a tile factory, (2) a saw-mill and (3) works for charcoal burning may further be investigated by the Malnad Improvement Committee in consultation with the Heads of Departments and others concerned and detailed schemes submitted for the consideration and orders of Government for each of the industries separately.

4. Government expect that each of the schemes furnished will be complete in itself to enable them to pass final orders.

(G. O. No. 3278-9—MED. 24-13-132, DATED 23RD OCTOBER 1914.)

VI. Improvement of the Economic Condition.

(a)

(A) DEBT SURVEY.

Government are pleased to sanction the entertainment, for a period of four months, of two Inspectors on Rs. 60 each, per mensem in the Shimoga District for conducting a debt survey in two typical malnad hoblis, *viz.*, the Kasba hobli of Sagar Taluk and the Lakshmipur hobli of the Nagar Taluk.

2. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to instruct the Malnad Improvement Committee to draw up in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies clear and definite instructions as to the lines on which the survey is to be conducted, before appointing the Inspectors and report the same for the information of Government.

ORDER NO. 1350-3—SAN. 96-15-4, DATED 16TH AUGUST 1916.

(b)

(B) FINANCING THE EXISTING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE MALNAD FOR AFFORDING IMMEDIATE RELIEF TO THE HEAVILY INDEBTED RAIYAT.

Government are of opinion that the system of the State financing individual societies direct should be avoided as far as possible, and that the financing should be developed normally by Unions and Federal Banks, the Central Institution at the apex of the financial system receiving such state aid as is allowable under the rules in force. Sufficient facilities have been provided in the rules published with the Government Order of the 22nd July 1914, to meet the needs of individual societies. Government are therefore not satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for sanctioning the proposal of the Central Committee that Govt should finance the existing Co-operative societies in the malnad to the extent of one lakh of rupees

(G. O. No. 4127-8—A. AND I. 104-15-6, DATED 17TH FEBRUARY 1916.)

(a) Shimoga District

VII. Concessions to Settlers in the Malnad.

Government consider that the proposals contained in letter No. 71, dated the 7th February 1916 from the Deputy Commissioner and Chairman of the M. I. Committee, Shimoga District, are calculated to forward the movement for the improvement of the malnad and they are accordingly pleased to authorise the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District to offer the following concessions to intending settlers:—

(i) Grant of assessed waste land not exceeding eight acres in extent for a single family of settlers, without any upset price and free of assessment for the first three years but subject to half assessment for the next two years and to full assessment thereafter.

The sanction of Government required in this behalf under Rule 44 of the Land Revenue Rules will be dispensed with for a period of one year up to a maximum of 500 acres in the first instance.

(ii) Grant of building materials in accordance with the scale laid down in Government Order No. 6394-9—San. 110-15-3, dated the 1st March 1916.

(iii) Grant of advances not exceeding Rs. 100 for a single family, for the purchase of the necessary agricultural stock and implements in cases where such assistance is called for and some local men of sufficient means stand surety, subject to the condition that the amount should be repaid in not more than ten yearly instalments commencing from the third year.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 will be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, for the above purpose and the Special Revenue Officer, Malnad Improvement Scheme, is for this purpose invested with the same powers as Assistant Commissioners of the Revenue Department in the matter of dealing with applications for *takavi* loans.

The amount will be made available from the provision of one lakh of rupees in the current year's State budget for the improvement of the Bangalore City.

2. Among the other measures that may be found desirable to adopt for securing the object in view, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District suggests the attraction of settlers through the agency of responsible landed proprietors on payment of a commission and the appointment of a special subordinate to develop this branch of work. Definite proposals in this behalf together with information as to the expenditure involved should be submitted in consultation with the Committee for the orders of Government.

3. The Deputy Commissioner and Chairman is requested to report to Government at the end of a year how far the concessions sanctioned in paragraph 1 above have contributed to encourage immigration into the Malnad.

(No. 8201-7—San. 99-15-5, dated 8th May 1916.)

(b) - Kadur District

Government are pleased to extend the concessions authorised in the order dated the 8th May 1916, to the Malnad portions of the Kadur District and also to authorise the Special Revenue Officer, Kadur District, to make advances on the joint security of all the settlers, subject to a limit of Rs. 1,000 per year in the same way as the Special Revenue Officer, Shimoga District, has been authorised in Government Proceedings No. 9272-7—San. 99-15-7, dated 21st June 1916.

(ORDER NO. 133-7—SAN. 99-15-9, DATED 7TH JULY 1916.)

(c) - Hassan District

Government are pleased to extend the concessions sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 8201-7—San. 99-15-5, dated the 8th May 1916 to the settlers in the Malnad parts of the Shimoga District to persons who are willing to settle down in the Malnad tracts of the Hassan District also and that the Special Revenue Officer be authorised to grant advances to the settlers in accordance with Government Proceedings No. 9272-7—San. 99-15-7, dated the 21st June 1916.

ORDER NO. 2267-71—SAN. 44-16-2, DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1916.

VIII Progress Report.

(*a*) *Monthly Progress Report of Measures undertaken by the Malnad Improvsment Committees.*

In order that an adequate idea may be formed of the progress achieved in regard to the several aspects of the scheme, Government direct that in future the report should be accompanied by statements in the form *vide* appendix attached.

(G. O. No. 9088-92—SAN. 73-14-20, DATED 18TH MAY 1915.)

(*b*) *Half Yearly Reports.*

Government direct that in addition to the monthly progress reports now submitted half yearly reports showing the work done and the progress achieved, under each of the heads specified in the order of the 24th February 1914 for the periods ending 30th June and 31st December be submitted so as to reach Government on or before the 20th January and 20th July of each year.

(G. O. No. 5691-5—SAN. 40-15, DATED 5TH FEBRUARY 1916.)

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS RELATING TO THE SCHEME.

(a) Supply of tents to the Special Revenue Officers.

Under Article 567 of the Mysore Service Regulations, the Revenue Officer is entitled to the supply of only a single pole tent together with a rowti and a necessary tent. But in consideration of the fact that his charge extends over three districts (Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan) and of the character of the tract through which he has to travel, Government direct that as a special case, two single pole tents together with a rowti and a necessary tent be supplied to him.

2. Sanction is also accorded to the entertainment of a lascar on Rs. 8 per mensem to look after the tents, the charge being debited to the Malnad Improvement grants of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan districts in the proportions of 5, 3 and 2 respectively.

3. The attention of the Revenue Officer is drawn to the rules laid down in G. O. No. G. 2129-65—G. M. 131-08-1, dated the 24th September 1908 in regard to the maintenance of tents.

(G. O. No. 11266-70—MED. 24-13-49, DATED 11TH MAY 1914.)

(b) Permanent advances to Special Revenue Officers.

A permanent advance of Rs. 25 is sanctioned for the office of the Special Revenue Officer, Malnad Improvement, Kadur and Hassan Districts.

2. The imprest of Rs. 50* sanctioned to the Revenue Officer, Shimoga District, is hereby reduced to Rs. 25. He is requested to refund, the excess of Rs. 25, to the Treasury at an early date.

*G. O. No. 12781-5—Med. 24-13-8, dated 18th June 1914.

(G. O. NO. 4275-80—SAN. 65-14-3. DATED 20TH NOVEMBER 1914.)

The Special Revenue Officer, Malnad Improvement Scheme, Kadur and Hassan Districts may be given an imprest of Rs. 150 in addition to the sum of Rs. 25 already granted in Government Order No. 4275-80—San. 65-14-3, dated the 28th November 1914.

2. He may distribute this amount among Overseers according to requirements on his own responsibility.

ORDER NO. 2254-7—SAN. 3-15-2, DATED 14TH SEPTEMBER 1915.

(c) Furniture, etc., for the offices of the Malnad Improvement Committees.

(i) Sanctions the purchase of a typewriter at a cost of Rs. 400 for the office of the Malnad Improvement Committee of the Shimoga District.

(G. O. no. 8816-7—Med. 24-13-22 dated 25th March 1914)

(G. O. No. 8816-7—MED. 24-13-22. DATED 25TH MARCH 1914.)

Government are pleased to sanction the purchase of furniture and instruments costing Rs. 55-4-0, as noted in the margin, for each of the five overseers and fourteen sub-overseers sanctioned for the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan. A contingent grant of annas 12, per mensem for each of the above staff is also sanctioned.

Furniture and instruments—	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Chair	3	0	0
1 Table	8	0	0
1 Record box	8	0	0
2 Ink-stands	1	0	0
1 Wooden ruler	1	0	0
1 Drawingg instrument box	15	0	0
1 Set of scales	5	0	0
Brass parallel ruler (15") ...	7	8	0
1 Measuring tape (50 feet) ...	3	12	0
1 Taluk map (bound in book form)	3	0	0
Total ...	55	4	0

2. Government observe that the furniture required for the clerk assigned to each of the chairmen of the committees may be spared from the articles available in the offices of the Deputy Commissioners concerned. An estimate amounting to Rs. 750* for purchase of furniture for the use of the two special Revenue Officers and their establishment, as shown in the appended statement is sanctioned, the cost being met from the Malnad Improvement grant for the current year.

G. O. No. 3073-7—San. 28-14-12, DATED 12TH OCTOBER 1914.

List of furnitute, etc., sanctioned for the use of the two Special Revenue Officers and their establishments.

Sanctioned estimate for two special Revenue officers and their establishment

Name of article	Number sanctioned	Rate	Cost
		Rs.	Rs
Officer's chairs	2	10	20
Ebony chairs for use in the officer's room ...	4	8	32
Officer's tables	2	40	80
Table cabinets	2	6½	13
Hobb's despatch box	2	18	36
Carpets	2	15	30
Tables for clerks	6	15	90
Bug proof chairs for clerks	6	7	42
Almirahs for keeping records, etc. ...	2	45	90
Record boxes, big	4	15	60
Do small for camp use ...	6	8	48
Camp chairs	8	4	32
Camp tables	6	8	48
Benches, small	4	5	20
Pigeon-hole cases	2	15	30
Aligarh brass pad-locks	12	2	24
3 lanterns and 4 lamps	6	...	25
Office clock	2	15	30
Total ...	...		750

(2) The purchase of a Remington Typewriter at a cost of Rs. 380 and a Duplicator with accessories at a cost not exceeding Rs. 80 is sanctioned. Sanction is also accorded to the purchase of the marginally noted books.

Anandale's Dictionary and Civil Account Code Vol. I.

ORDER No. 3292-5—SAN. 70-14-3, DATED 24TH OCTOBER 1914.

(3) The purchase of furniture at a cost not exceeding Rs. 100* for the use of the special sanitary officer, Malnad Improvement, Hassan District, is sanctioned, the charge being met from the Malnad Improvement grant for the current year.

*	Rs.
1 Table with drawers ...	... 20
1 Do ...	... 16
3 Chairs at Rs. 6 each ...	... 18
1 Pigeon hole ...	... 22
1 Camp box ...	... 8
1 Record box ...	... 16
Total	... 100

G. O. No. 6908-11—SAN. 107-14-5, DATED 5TH MARCH 1915.

(iv)

(4) Sanctions the purchase of Magic Lantern slides, at a cost of £ 15-1-0 (excluding shipment charges and railway freight) from Messrs. Newton & Co., London, for the purpose of illustrating Sanitary Lectures to be delivered by the Special Sanitary Officer, Shimoga District, during his tours in Malnad.

ORDER No. 2535-7—SAN. 42-14, DATED 8TH SEPTEMBER 1914.

Supply of outfits to Vaccinators.

The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to supply the vaccinators with outfits at an estimated cost of Rs. 4-8-0 each, *vide* statement appended the cost being met from the Malnad Improvement grant for the Shimoga District.

2. The work of the vaccinators will be supervised by the Sanitary Officer for the present in accordance with the practice in vogue.

3. Government accept the view of the Sanitary Commissioner that it is inexpedient to pay bonus to vaccinators for stimulating their work.

Statement from p. 34

(G. O. No. 5123-5—SAN. 94-14, DATED 2ND JANUARY 1915.)

PROBABLE ESTIMATE FOR MAKING AN OUTFIT BOX.

Particulars.		Amount.		
Size-outside box $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6''$				
Inside box $6'' \times 4'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$		Rs.	a.	p.
Brass hinges 2 at 4 annas each	...	0	8	0
,, hooks 3 at 7 pies each	...	0	1	9
Screws 2 dozen at 8 annas per gross	...	0	1	4
Wire nails ½ lb. at 4 annas a lb.	...	0	2	0
Brass Ferrels at 9 pies each	...	0	3	0
Tape 2 oz. or 1½ yards at 1 rupee per lb....		0	2	0
3 yellow wood at 4 annas an inch	...	0	12	0
Labour	...	0	8	0
Two glass bottles 1 oz. capacity at 4-4-0 per dozen	...	0	11	4
One spirit lamp 2 oz. capacity	...	1	0	0
Total	...	4	1	5
Supervision charges at 10%	...	0	6	7
Grand Total	...	4	8	0

(d) Places for holding Central Committee meetings.

Government have read with surprise the resolution of the Committee regarding Bangalore as Central to the three districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan.

2. Government direct that the meetings of the Central Committee, be in future held, in any one of the following places at the discretion of the Committee.

1. Birur.
2. Arsikere.
3. Shimoga.
4. Tarikere.

(G. O. No. 8221-4—San. 116-14-2, dated 21st April 1915.)

(e) Publication of programmes and progress reports.

The Chairmen of the Malnad Improvement Committees are requested to arrange for the publication of programmes and progress reports locally and the proceedings of the Central Committees, in the *Mysore Gaxette.*

2. With regard to the removal of lantana, it is observed that public funds are utilised only when absolutely necessary.

3. The Elementary Education Regulation will be introduced in malnad as facilities and funds permit.

(G. O. No. 9998-10—San. 102-14-7, dated 10th June 1915.)

(f) Incorporation of the work of the Malnad Improvement scheme with that of the District Boards.

Government consider the proposal made by Mr. H. Krishna Rao and other Representative Assembly Members of the Kadur District at the Representative Assembly of 1914, that the work of the Malnad Improvement Scheme may be incorporated with that of the District Boards and the funds allotted for the purpose placed at the disposal of the District Boards concerned, is inexpedient in the interests of despatch of work under Malnad Improvement Scheme.

(G. O. No. 6413-9—San. 101-14-2, dated 18th February 1915).

(g) Extension of the benefit of the Malnad Improvement scheme to Municipalities.

Government consider it inexpedient to enlarge the scope of the Malnad Improvement work to municipalities with slender means for sanitary improvements until the results of the practical working of the scheme in the areas to which it is already applicable are ascertained to some extent.

(G. O. No. 9082-7—San. 93-14-9, dated the 17th May 1915.)

(h) Amani system for carrying out anti-malarial operations.

The proposal of the Deputy Commissioner to adopt the amani system for carrying out anti-malarial operations in places where it is not practicable to work under the contract system is sanctioned.

2. It is trusted that suitable arrangements will be made for supervising the work so that full value is got for the money expended.

(Order No. 6212-5— San. 46-15-4. dated 24th February 1916.)

Mr. Matthan's Memorandum received with his letter No. 56—31, dated 4th August 1913.

SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMFNT OF THE MALNAD.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Decline of population.

The decline of population in the Malnad tracts of the State is a subject which has been prominently before the Government and the public for a considerable time past. It has formed the subject of discussion and representation by the Representative Assembly and the Economic Conference. The Report of the Census of 1911 which was issued some time ago has shown the extent of the decline, and the localities where it is noticed.

Result of Census.

2. The Census Report shows that while there has been an increase of 7·02 per cent between the years 1901 and 1911 in the population of the Eastern Division of the State comprising the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug, and an increase in the population of each of these districts, there has been a decrease of 1·68 per cent in the population of the Western Division which includes the Districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga. In the Hassan District there is on the whole an increase of 1·98 per cent, but there has been a great decrease in the Malnad portion of the district including the Belur and Manjarabad Taluks and the Alur Sub-Taluk, where the population has gone down 7·01, 14·70 and 8·43 per cent respectively. In the Kadur District there has been a decrease* in all the taluks, except Kadur, which is a Maidan taluk, the total decrease for the district being from 359,270 to 338,457, or 5·79 per cent. In the Shimoga District there has been a decrease from 531,736, to 516,716 or of 2·82 per cent. The decrease has been shared by all the taluks except the head-quarter Taluk of Shimoga and the Maidan Taluk of Chennagiri. Further, the Taluks of Sagar, Nagar, Tirthahalli and Shikarpur in the Shimoga District and the Yedahalli Sub-Taluk in the Kadur District had shown a decrease also in the previous decade 1891 to 1901, so that, even if the decreases in the other taluks during the decade 1901 to 1911 could be regarded as due to temporary causes, the decline in these taluks at any rate cannot be dismissed as insignificant or accidental.

* Name of taluk	Percentage of variation
Chikmagalur ...	—9·52
Kadur	4·64
Tarikere... ...	—11·29
Koppa	—5·90
Yedahalli ...	—5·56
Mudgere... ...	—6·19
Sringeri (Jahgir) ...	—7·13

Name of Taluk	'ercentage of variation
Shimoga	2·62
Kumsi	—8·07
Channagiri	2·19
Honnaili	—0·57
Shikarpur	—0·83
Sorab	—6·84
Sagar	—10·15
Nagar	—6·92
Tirthahalli ...	—4·92

Variations amomg selected castes.

3. Tho sub-joined table shows the vatiations iu population under certain selected castes in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts. (The Hassan District in not included in this table as the greater portion of it is Maidan and the figures for it do not represent fullMalnad condition.)

Serial No.	Caste	Kadur District			
		1901	1911	Increase or decrease	Percentage of variation
1	Brahmin	18,253	16,776	—1,477	— 8·09
2	Christian	3,888	4,542	+ 654	+16·82
3	Holeya	56,136	54,272	—1,864	— 3·32
4	Lambani	8,588	5,662	—2,926	—34·07
5	Lingayet	70,457	67,173	—3,284	— 4·66
6	Madiga	12,663	14,314	+1,681	+13·30
7	Mussalman	18,144	16,580	—1,564	— 8·61
8	Panchala	9,249	8,118	—1,131	—12·32
9	Vokkaliga	50,260	46,992	—3,268	— 6·50

Serial No.	Caste	Shimoga District			
		1901	1911	Increase or decrease	Percentage of variation
1	Brahmin	26,098	25,656	— 442	— 4·69
2	Christian	1,967	2,515	+ 548	+27·85
3	Holeya	30,796	27,711	—3,085	—10·01
4	Lambani	17,198	11,671	—5,527	—32·13
5	Lingayet	1,19,312	1,15,327	—3,985	— 3·33
6	Madiga	21,967	23,544	+1,577	+17·13
7	Mussalman	32,593	34,248	+1,655	+ 5·07
8	Panchala	14,875	14,338	— 537	— 3·61
9	Vokkaliga	90,446	88,186	—2,260	— 2·69

These figures show that the only classes which have added to their numbers during the decade 1901 to 1911 are Christians, Madigas and Panchalas in the Kadur District and Brahmins, Christians, Madigas and Panchalas in the Shimoga District. The percentage of decrease is highest among Lambanis, but in point of numbers the Lingayets, the Vokkaligas and the Holeyas have lost considerably. These are the agricultural and labouring classes and the decrease in their strength is a matter of grave concern. The Holeyas have decreased even in the Hassan District, where every other caste shows an increase. The Madigas on the other hand have everywhere increased in numbers. The contrast in this respect between the Holeyas and Madigas is very striking, and an investigation of the causes of this is likely to yield valuable results.

Decrease of Population brought about in three ways.

4. A decline of the population of any tract may be brought about in one or more of the following ways.

(i) An excess of deaths over births.
(ii) A decrease in the number of immigrants.
(iii) An increase in the number of emigrants.

No great decrease in the number of Immigrants.

5. The statement below shows the total population enumerated at the Census of 1901 and 1911, respectively, in those taluks of the Western Division in which there has been decline of population during the decade 1901 to 1911 classified under two heads "born in the District" and "born elsewhere." This statement shows that out of a total decrease of 59,083 persons, the decrease under those "born elsewhere," that is, under immigrants, is only 3,550 or 6 per cent of the total, and that in 6 out of 16 taluks there has been actually an increase in the number of immigrants notably in the Tirthahalli Taluk where the increase is as high as 4,428.

No.	Taluk	Year	Total population	Increase or decrease	Born in the District	Increase or decrease	Born elsewhere	Increase or decrease
1	Belur	1901	79,192	−5,554	72,764	−4,606	6,428	−948
		1911	73,638		68,158		5,480	
2	Manjarabad	1901	59,304	−8,715	50,997	−6,299	8,307	−2,416
		1911	50,589		44,698		5,891	
3	Alur	1901	29,416	−1,698	28,790	−1,440	626	−258
		1911	27,718		27,350		368	
4	Chikmagalnr	1901	90,681	−8,637	79,804	−8,816	10,877	+179
		1911	82,044		70,988		11,056	
5	Koppa	1901	37,408	-2,465	23,674	−2,084	13,734	-381
		1911	34,943		21,590		13,353	
6	Tarikere.	1901	79,472	-8,974	70,702	−6,483	8,770	−2,491
		1911	70,498		64,219		6,279	
7	Yedahalli	1901	17,419	—709	12,175	×302	5,244	−1,011
		1911	16,710	·2,859	12,477		4,233	
8	Mudgere	1901	46,212		33,395	−2,126	2,817	—733
		1911	43,353		31,269		2,084	

9	Sringeri Jahgir	...	1901	10,656	—760	7,907	—639	2,749	—121
			1911	9,896		7,268		2,628	
10	Kumsi	...	1901	18,627	—1,503	18,186	—2,118	441	+615
			1911	17,124		16,068		1,056	
11	Honnalli	..	1901	68,721	—394	66,499	—1,369	2,222	+975
			1911	68,327		65,130		3,197	
12	Shikarpur	..	1901	63,604	—530	58,159	—1,622	5,445	+1,092
			1911	63,074		56,537		6,537	
13	Sorab		1901	71,493	—4,888	63 132	—3,891	8,361	—997
			1911	66,605		59,241		7,364	
14	Sagar		1901	56,818	—5,769	51,057	—5,191	5,761	—578
			1911	51,049		45,866		5,183	
15	Tirthahalli		1901	57,551	—2,827	49,286	—7,255	8,265	+4,428
			1911	54,724		42,031		12,693	
16	Nagar		1901	40,457	—2,801	34,795	—1,896	5,662	—905
			1911	37,656		32,899		4,757	
	Total for the 16 taluks in which there is decline of population.		1901	827,031	—59,083	721,322	—55,533	1,05,709	—3,550
			1911	767,948		665,789		1,02,159	

No great increase in the number of emigrants.

6. The Census Reports of 1901 and 1911 do not give the materials for a similar comparison in respect of the number of persons born in each of the above taluks but enumerated elsewhere that is, the number of emigrants ; but a study of the available figures leads to the conclusion that, if there be any increase at all in the number of emigrants from these taluks, it cannot be very appreciable. It follows therefore that the decline in the population of the Malnad has been mainly brought about by ad excess of deaths over births, which may of course be due to either an excessive death-rate or an unduly low birth-rate or both.

Excess of deaths over births.

7. What causes have been in operation in the Malnad tracts to bring about this result and to what extent, can only be determined, by elaborate investigation, probably extending to several years. In the meantime the Government have before them a great mass of information regarding the conditions existing in the Malnad and the remedies to be applied. Besides the annual reports of the various Departments and Settlement Reports, there are numerous reports by officers who have had special opportunities of observing and studying the conditions, opinions of other official and non-official gentlemen resident in and acquainted with the tract, inspection notes of various officers, etc.

In the opinion of the writer, the information now before Government is sufficient to show that some measures to check the decline of population in the Malnad tract and to improve the conditions existing there, should be adopted without waiting for the result of elaborate enquiry which must involve considerable delay, as well as to indicate the main lines on which immediate action may be taken.

CHAPTER II.—The Existing Conditions.

Malnad conditions.

8. All observers have laid stress on the insanitary conditions of the Malnad ; the ignorance of the people in regard to matters of sanitation and treatment of diseases ; the poverty of the labouring classes ; the great ravages of Malaria, pneumonia and small-pox ; inadequate medical relief ; great mortality of infants and women in childbirth ; and the absence of easy means of communication.

Conditions not the same everywhere.

9. It is of course not meant that the conditions throughout the Malnad tracts are the same. The Shimoga Malnad is strikingly different from the Kadur and Hassan Malnad, and even in the same district there are numerous differences in respect of the nature and general features of the country, the health of the popuiation, and the economic conditions ; but the observations referred to above are generally correct as regards the whole of the Malnad area.

Insanitary onditions.

10. Insanitary conditions are not peculiar to the Malnad, as even in the Maidan tracts it is only in very few villages that there is anything like proper sanitation. Throughout the country people do not understand the importance of keeping the sources of their drinking water-supply pure and uncontaminated ; they live in ill-ventilated houses ; in their dwellings cattle and human beings are almost huddled together ; house refuse and manure are stoked in close vicinity to the houses and the unwholesome odour from these is always pervading the atmosphere ; and hardly any attention is paid to drainage. There are, however, certain features peculiar to the Malnad which deserve special mention.

Wholesome drinking water not generally available.

11. Wholesome drinking water cannot be had in most places. Water can generally be tapped only at great depths, and, except in the few places where wells have been provided at the cost of Government or the District Boards and Municipal Councils, the people have to depend on the water running down the sides of hills through rotting leaves and vegetation and led in channels made of arecanut trees slit into two, and on wells sunk in heavily manured gardens or by the side of irrigated fields. It is therefore no wonder that dysentery and other water-borne diseases are exceedingly common.

Insanitary houses

12. The houses in the Malnad, especially of the labouring classes, are situated very near, or in the midst of, irrigated fields and gardens. Many of the houses have no walls, the

only protection against wind and rain being afforded by brushwood and leaves. Conditions as regards the stalling of cattle are even worse than in the Maidan. Cattle are stalled inside or very close to dwelling houses, and they are made to stand in their own litter, which is removed only once in ten days or a fortnight or even at less frequent intervals. The stench and effluvia from these stalls, especially in the rainy season, can better be imagined than described, and the litter when removed, is only put into a pit also very close to the dwelling house.

Stagnant pools.

13. The absence of efficient arrangements for drainage is not, owing to the configuration of the country, so serious an evil in the Malnad as it is in the Maidan. But the existence of numberous stagnant pools and puddles near houses affording convenient places for mosquitoes to breed is a fruitful source of Malaria, which is very prevalent throughout the tract.

Rank vegetation and lantana.

14. Almost every house is surrounded by a growth of rank vegetation and lantana. Lantana is indeed a serious and a growing menace to many parts of the Malnad. In some cases whole villages have been deserted owing to the growth of this pest, which harbours all kinds of wild animals and completely covers grazing land and other uncultivated waste. The great nearness of forests to inhabited areas is another outstanding feature, which does not add to the healthiness of the tract. In some parts, notably in the Nagar Taluk, the forest appears to be steadily pushing back man and large areas which were originally under cultivation are rapidly reverting to forests. It must, however, be mentioned that the opinion has been expressed by some persons that the denudation of the forests, bringing about a reduction in the rainfall, is partly responsible for the decline in the prosperity of the Malnad tract.

Economic conditions.

15. The indebtedness and poverty of the raiyats and working classes is a matter which has an important bearing on the question of the decline of population in the Malnad. The land has been and is steadily passing from the actual tillers of the soil to the hands of wealthy sowcars who manage by various means to keep the raiyats constantly in debt, and unable to shake themselves free. The raiyats and working classes have therefore no great incentive to get the best out of their lands, and they sink to a condition of listlessness and lethargy, from which only vigorous action by the Government can rescue them.

Climatic conditions.

16. There is a heavy and incessant rainfall during four or five months of the year, and the people are in constant danger of chills, which bring on fever and pneumonia. The practice of using imported cotton goods in place of the homely but warm and useful "Kumblies" is considered by many competent observers to be a fruitful source of disease.

Food and drink.

17. The food of the working classes is anything but nourishing. Most of them are heavily indebted, and cannot afford to spend much on their food. The curtailment of facilities for procursing bagani toddy which is supposed to be a food as well as an article of drink is believed by many to have adversely affected the powers of endurance of the people. On the other hand it is said that the excessive use of arrack and imported liquors has ruined many families besides debilitating those addicted to their use.

No stamina to resist disease. Result: Excessive death-rate and efficient birth-rate.

18. Born and brought up almost the insanitary conditions described above; subject to repeated attacks of Malaria; the well-to-do classes not infrequently indulging in drink and vice and in habits of indolence, and the poorer classes being ill-fed and without clothes suitable to the climate; the people are mostly devitalised in health and unable to resist disease. Malaria is very prevalent, and there is a great proportion of the population always suffering from enlargement of the spleen, pneumonia (chiefly during the rains) and dysentery and other bowel complaints. When to these are added ignorant practices in the treatment of women in childbed, which it is a wonder that any of them survive at all, and almost incredible ignorance in the rearing of infants, it is not surprising that there is excessive mortality under malaria, pneumonia, and dysentery and of infants and women in childbirth. Frequent ravages of epidemic diseases like plague, cholera

and small-pox add to the mortality. Medical relief is inadequate as the number of hospitals and dispensaries and of midwives, although comparing favourably with the number in other parts of the State, is insufficient when account is taken of the special unhealthiness of the tract and the absence of easy means of communication. Reduced vitality due to diseases, excessive mortality of women of child-bearing age and late marriages consequent on excessive "thera" or brideprice demanded by the parents of girls, bring about a low birth-rate. Emigration out of the district is very rare, although there are sometimes cases in which a family leaves a village and goes to another village on account of unhealthiness of the former, or to escape creditors. The want of easy communications, the decline of the coffee industry, and the extension of the railway into South Canara (the natural recruiting ground of the Malnad), attracting coolies to other parts, have to a certain extent checked the flow of immigration, which has resulted in deficiency of labour and decline of cultivation.

Remedy chiefly lies with people themselves.

19. The main features of the Malnad and its population may thus be summed up under three heads—ignorance, poverty and unhealthy conditions. The remedy for many of the evils noticed above lies with the people themselves, and any marked improvement can only be expected with a general rise in the level of education and culture. In the meantime the Government must look to the leaders of the people, by their example and advice, induce the masses of the population to give up pernicious habits and practices and to avail themselves of the conveniences which the Government are prepared to give for the betterment of their condition.

What Government can do.

20. The practical measures which the Government can undertake relate to the extension of education, the improvement of economic conditions, the improvement of sanitation and water-supply, the provision of better facilities for medical aid, the dissemination of knowledge in regard to matters of sanitation and hygiene, the attraction of settlers, and the improvement of communications. A scheme for practical action is submitted in the following paragraphs.

Period and extent of operation of scheme.

21. The scheme outlined below is intended for the present to be in operation for the three years commencing with the year 1913-14. It extends to all the Malnad portions of the State, viz., in the Hassan District, the whole of the Manjarabad Taluk and the Alur Sub-Taluk, and the Madihalli, Bikkodu, Arehalli and Kasaba hoblis of the Belur Taluk; in the Kadur District, the whole of the Mudgere and Koppa Taluks and the Yedahalli Sub-Taluk; the Lingadahalli and the Lakuvalli hoblis of the Tarikere Taluk, and the whole of the Chikmagalur Taluk with the exception of the Kalasapur, Mirle and Lakya hoblis; and in the Shimoga District, the whole of the Kumsi Sub-Taluk, except the portions of the Harnahalli hobli lying to the right of the Bangalore-Honnavar-road, the Kasaba and Belandur hoblis of the Shikarpur Taluk, the Kasaba, Chandragutti and Ulavi hoblis of the Sorab Taluk and the whole of the Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli Taluks. The area is indicated in blue color in the accompanying map* of the Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts. Its extent is about 4,609·60 square miles.

CHAPTER III.—The Scheme.

Extension of primary education.

22. The extension of primary education both of boys and girls should be in the forefront of a scheme for the improvement of the Malnad. Superstition and ignorance must be driven away before any appreciable improvement is possible. Efforts at improving sanitation, water-supply, and providing better facilities for medical aid will all be frustrated if the people do not themselves realise to some extent the rationale of the measures adopted. The dissemination of knowledge in regard to matters of sanitation and hygiene is one particular branch of this subject which is separately dealt with below. The extension of primary education throughout the State being a subject which is engaging the earnest attention of the Education Department and of the Economic Conference, it is here sufficient to plead for a specially liberal treatment of the claims of the Malnad in this respect.

*Not printed.

Owing to the nature of the country it is impossible for children to go the same distances for their schooling as is possible in the open country. Primary schools must therefore be located at much shorter distances from each other than in the Maidan. If the people of any locality will undertake to provide a suitable school building and a residence for the school master, the Education Department should undertake to provide the school master.

Improvement of sanitation in villages and towns.

23. The improvement of general sanitation and the provision of wholesome drinking water in villages and towns must find an important place in any secheme for the amelioration of the Malnad. These are matters which receive a certain amount of attention from District Boards and Municipal Councils but the amounts which they are able to allot from their funds towards these objects are too inadequate to make any perceptible impression on the insanitary conditions existing in the Malnad parts. It is therefore proposed that a sum of Rs. 50,000 should be sanctioned by the Government during the current year for the improvement of sanitation and water-supply in the Malnad.

Grants to taluks.

24. The grant may be distributed among the several taluks as shown below:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Tirthahalli ...	... 5,000	Tarikere ...	... 3,000
Nagar ...	... 5,000	Yedahalli ...	... 2,500
Sagar ...	... 5,000	Koppa ...	... 5,000
Sorab ...	... 3,000	Mudgere ...	... 5,000
Shikarpur ...	... 2,500	Manjarabad	... 5,000
Kumsi ...	... 2,500	Belur ...	... 2,500
Chikmagalur	... 3,000	Alur ...	... 1,000
		Total	50,000

25. When the area to be dealt with is considered i will be observed that this is really a very small sum. but as it may take some time before the scheme is sanctioned and the preparation of a programme of works and the creation of the agency to carry them out will also involve some delay, it is considered desirable to limit the grant to this amount for the current year. It will be necessary to sanction at least double this grant for the next two years. Even a lakh of rupees will not go very far. The provison of pure drinking water in every village is a task of enormous magnitude and the clearing of lantana will also cost several lakhs if it is to be thoroughly done. It is not however suggested that the Government should assume full responsibility for the sanitation and water-supply of all towns and villages, or that local bodies and private individuals should be relieved of their responsibilities in this respect. The grant from Government should only supplementary to (1) the allotments made from District and Municipal Funds towards sanitary improvements, and (2) voluntary contributions from the people in the shape of money or labour. In this way it is hoped that the Government grant may be made to reach quite a large circle of villages, and that an appreciable impression may be made on the existing insanitary conditions. When once sanitation has been improved and brought up to a fair standard of efficiency it should not be difficult for the officers of the Revenue and Sanitary Departments to get the people to maintain the improvements.

Objects on which grants should be utilised.

26. The objects for which these grants may be utilised are the following:—

(1) Clearing rank vegetation and lantana in and around towns and villages.
(2) Providing proper drainage.
(3) Filling up manure pits in the neighbourhood of villages and providing new sites for storing manure at a reasonable distance from inhabited areas.
(4) Filling up or draining stagnant pools.
(5) Clearing the edges of tanks of vegetation.
(6) Cleaning drinking water wells and tanks, and removing the sources of their contamination.
(7) Sinking new wells for the supply of drinking water.

(8) Any other works calculated to improve sanitation or to check Malaria.

Instructions in regard to allotment of funds.

27. These grants will be under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. In the selection of the localities where they are to be expended and in deciding on the works to be undertaken the Deputy Commissioner will be assisted by the District Sanitary Officer. The Deputy Commissioner should be guided by the following general rules in regard to the allotment of these grants:—

1. The bulk of the grant for each taluk (not less than three-fourths in any case) should be spent in rural parts, that is, places which are not Municipalities or Unions.

2. As the amount of the grant for each taluk is small, preference should be given in the allotment of funds to localities where the residents are willing to come forward with voluntary contributions in the shape of money or labour to supplement the Government grant but this should not stand in the way of special attention being given to the habitations of the poorer classes like the Holeyas, even though they may not be able to contribute money or labour.

3. As the houses in the Malnad are not located in groups as in the Maidan parts but are scattered over large areas it will generally be impracticable to provide new drinking water wells so as to be useful to any large proportion of the population. Efforts should therefore be made, wherever possible, to improve the existing sources of water-supply, by cleaning them and removing sources of contamination.

4. When a new well is given to a village, it should be provided with a simple lift pump if the water is not more than 20 to 25 feet below the surface.

5. In large villages and towns all new wells should be provided with lift pumps or force pumps according to the depth of the well, and a cooly should be employed at the cost of the villagers to pump the water into a covered cistern from which the women might draw off the water.

6. In carrying out improvements such as clearing rank vegetation and lantana, drainage of streets, etc., the responsibilities of house-owners and owners of vacant sites to keep their premises in a sanitary condition should be enforced, but in cases where the work to be carried out by a private person is large and expensive and in other deserving cases, part of the cost may be contributed by the Government.

7. When any village is dealt with, all its requirements in the way of general sanitary improvements and good water-supply should as far as possible be taken up and completed once for all, and agreements should be obtained from the residents of the locality that they will maintain the works in efficient condition at their own cost and that if they fail to do so the necessary maintenance work may be carried out by the Government, and the cost recovered from them as an arrear of land revenue. It must here be mentioned that although villagers might quite readily execute agreements binding themselves in this manner, and although the amendment to the Land Revenue Code made by Regulation VI of 1905 anthorises the recovery as arrears of land revenue of amounts due uuder such contracts, the enforcement of the obligation will in practice be found to be difficult, except by fresh legislation of a kind more stringent and less indefinite than the existing Village Sanitation Regulation I of 1898.

Where villages are very close to irrigated fields and gardens, or are so situated that they cannot be improved without an unreasonably large expenditure, new and healthy sites should be provided. The new sites should be laid out as model villages with proper attention to drainage, pure water-supply, suitable places for manure pits, etc. To induce the villagers to move into the new sites, liberal concessions should be offered in the way of timber free of cost, and in special cases, small money grants. It will often be practicable to club together a few insanitary villages situated near each other and shift them into a new site

Appointment of Sanitary Inspectors.

28. In all the taluks among which the grant is distributed (except in the Alur Sub-Taluk where the amount of the grant is small) one Sanitary Inspector or Assistant Sanitary Inspector or Sub-Overseer on a pay not exceeding Rs. 40 plus 20 should be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner in addition to the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, if any, now employed from District and Municipal Funds, to supervise the works under the direction of the Amildar. The pay of the official will be met from the grant allotted to the taluk. In the Alur Sub-Taluk where there is no Sanitary Inspector employed at present, it should be possible to have an Assistant Sanitary Inspector paid from this grant and from District Funds in equal proportions.

Programme of works and agency for execution.

29. The Sanitary Inspector of each taluk under the direction of the District Sanitary Officer should prepare a programme of works to be undertaken in the taluk, with a rough estimate of cost. The works should be started after the programme is sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner. The agency for actual execution of the works must be decided upon according to local circumstances. Several courses are possible:—

(1) The most satisfactory arrangement in the case of villages should perhaps be to entrust such of the works as do not require professional or skilled labour to the villagers themselves, paying them a contribution which need not as a rule be more than one-half of the estimated cost. The contributions should be paid after the Amildar has inspected the village and satisfied himself that the works have been satisfactorily carried out.

(2) Where the villagers are unwilling or unable, owing to the scarcity of labour or other causes, to undertake the works themselves, it will in some places be desirable to employ a permanent gang of coolies for a taluk, which could be sent from village to village. A gang may consist of ten or twelve persons of whom one-half may be women or boys. Each man should be paid Rs. 8, and each woman or boy Rs. 7 a month and batta at Rs. 2 a head. One Duffedar on Rs. 9 plus 2 should be placed over the gang. The gang may be set to clear rank vegetation and lantana, fill up pits, carry out simple measures for improving drainage, and clean wells and remove the sources of their contamination. The Sanitary Inspector should constantly visit the gang, give them instructions, and see that they turn out a proper amount of work. If there are any absentees they should not be paid for the days of absence. When one village is finished another should be taken up according to a programme to be previously arranged. A gang like this should be able, under proper supervision, to turn out two or three times the work that could be done on the ordinary contract rates at the same cost. The gang may be disbanded for a few months when no work is possible owing to rains.

(3) Where a gang is not employed and where it is not possible to get the works carried out by the villagers it will be necessary to employ a petty contractor, but in such cases the villagers should be generally be required to pay a substantial cash contribution.

(4) For the construction of wells, building of parapet walls and other stone and masonry works, and the setting up of pumps for wells, professional or skilled labour should always be employed.

(5) In Municipal towns and Unions the work may be entrusted to the ordinary Municipal or District Board agency.

nal facilities for ovement of sanita-

0. For the improvement of sanitation in towns and villages the following additional facilities should be given:—

(1) All forest growth except timber within a distance of two furlongs from village sites should be permitted to be cleared.

(2) The concessions for the removal of lantana and prickly-pear under Government Order No. R. 3298-322—L. R. 508-09-2, dated 18th November 1910, which have been made applicable to the Mysore, Hassan and Kadur Districts under Government Order Camp No. R. 46-50—L. R. 601-11-6, dated 19th October 1912, should be extended to the Shimoga District, where there are many tracts quite overgrown with lantana. It may here be mentioned that these concessions, which include the remission of assessment for a term up to twelve years on unoccupied lands which are overgrown with lantana and are newly taken up for cultivation, and up to five years on occupied lands, are not known to most people (including subordinate Revenue officials) in the taluks to which they have been already made applicable. During his tour through the Malnad, the writer found that the duty laid on Departments of Government and District Boards by paras 4 and 8 of the Government Order of 18th November 1910 referred to above to eradicate lantana from lands under their control wherever it has extended itself to the prejudice of more useful vegetable growth, had rarely, if ever, been performed. It is very necessary that the rules framed by the Government should be understood and carried out by all the Departments concerned and that the concessions offered should be widely published through the medium of the vernacular press and by means of hand-bills in Kanarese.

Improved facilities for medical aid

31. The provision of improved facilities for medical aid is the next important item in the scheme for the improvement of the Malnad. The proposals made below fall under four heads.

(1) Additional dispensaries
(2) Itinerant doctors;
(3) More midwives and nurses; and
(4) Improved vaccination facilities.

Additional dispensaries.

32. In view of the absence of easy means of communication in most parts of the Malnad, dispensaries have to be provided on a more liberal scale than in the open country. At present there are 23 dispensaries in the area included as Malnad for the purposes of this scheme, and their distribution among the several taluks is shown below:—

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Manjarabad Taluk	...	3
Belur ,,	...	2
Alur Sub-Taluk	...	1

KADUR DISTRICT.

Chikmagalur Taluk	...	1 (District Hospital)
Tarikere ,,	...	1
Koppa ,,	...	3
Mudgere ,,	...	2
Yedahalli Sub-Taluk	...	1

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

Kumsi Sub-Taluk	...	1
Shikarpur ,,	...	Nil
Sorab ,,	...	1
Sagar ,,	...	2 (and 1 Vaidyasala)
Nagar ,,	...	2
Tirthahalli ,,	...	3 Do

33. There are many places in the interior of the taluks which are quite 20 miles and more from the nearest dispensary, and which get absolutely no medical aid. One dispensary for every 10 or 12 miles should be the ideal to be kept in view. The chief difficulty is in procuring qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and this is no doubt due to the pay offered not being sufficiently attractive. In any case special rates of pay and allowances should be offered for the Malnad.

34. If qualified men are forthcoming, additional dispensaries should be opened at the following places:—

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Manjarabad Taluk	...	2 European planters are willing to provide the necessary buildings and the whole or a portion of the medical man's salary.
Belur Taluk		1 at Chikanahalli.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Chikmagalur Taluk	... 1 at Aldur.
Mudgere Taluk	... 1 at Balur. This is already under the consideration of the District Board.
Tarikere Taluk	... 2 at Lakvalli and Lingadahalli.
Yedahalli Sub-Taluk	... 1 at Balehonnur.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

Sorab Taluk	... 1 at Chandragutti. 1 at Ulavi.
Shikarpur Taluk	... 1 at Belandur or Tagarti. The people have collected Rs. 1,500 for the purpose.
Sagar Taluk	... 2 at Karur and Aralgod. The Vaidyasala at Karur is not wanted by the people and may be removed.
Nagar Taluk	2, one at Yedur and one at Lakshmipur. It is probable that the necessary buildings will be provided by the people at Yedur.
Tirthahalli Taluk	... 2, one at Humchadakatte where buildings are available and one to the south of the river (towards to Koppa) at a central place like Devangi where a building may be provided by the people.

35. It is of course impossible to provide new dispensaries at all these places at once both on account of the cost involved, and on account of the paucity of qualified men, but it is proposed that at least nine new dispensaries should be opened during the year, five in the Shimoga District (which is much more backward than the Kadur and Hassan Districts in this respect), three in the Kadur District and one in the Hassan District. The new dispensaries should be given to those places where the necessary buildings and, if possible, a portion of the necessary cost will be provided by the people.

Itinerant doctors.

36. The question of itinerant doctors has to be considered along with the question of additional dispensaries. The suggestion that Travelling Dispensaries should be established in a few taluks similar to those that are reported to have been working very well in the United Provinces has been carefully thought over and discussed with officials and non-officials throughout the Malnad. The general opinion is that one Travelling Dispensary for a taluk would be of very little use, as the doctor would be able to come round to the same places only about once in four months, and as, owing to the difficulties of travelling in the Malnad and the personal and domestic inconveniences involved, it would be extremely difficult to get men to undertake this work, which requires an exceptionally high sense of duty and unusual enthusiasm. At the same time opinion is almost unanimous that the idea of taking medical aid to the homes of the poor and ignorant folk living in the interior of the Malnad is a most excellent one. The proposal is therefore made that, as a middle course, medical men in charge of the less important dispensaries should be made to tour about for 15 days a month (3 or 4 days a week) in an area of about 10 miles square, *i.e.*, up to about 5 or 6 miles from their head-quarters. This proposal has met with the approval of most of the persons who were consulted. The medical men in charge of the dispensaries at important places like Sagar, Tirthahalli, Yedahalli, Mudgere, Belur, and Saklespur cannot be required to go on tour as their services would be almost always needed at head-quarters, but the men in charge of the dispensaries at Ananthapur, Nagar, Megarvalli, Mandagadde, Kumsi, Koppa, Hariharpur, Sollebyle, Kalasa, Yeslurpet, Hanbal, Arehalli and Alur as well as those to be placed in charge of all the dispensaries proposed to be newly opened can easily spend three or four days a week out of their head-quarters without

serious inconvenience to their dispensary work. As the District Medical Officer will not be able to spare the time necessary to supervise the work of these semi-stationary, semi-itinerant men, they will be placed entirely under the control of the District Sanitary Officer. They will tour according to a programme to be drawn up previously by the District Sanitary Officer in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner. They should spend two or three days at a time in all the important villages and from there visit the smaller outlying villages. The programme should be previously communicated to the Amildar who will publish it both at the headquarters of the medical man and in the localities to be visited by him. This will ensure his being readily found in case his services should be required in an emergency.

37. It will be the business of these touring doctors not only to carry medical aid to the remotest corners, but also to educate the people in regard to matters of sanitation and hygiene. It will be their duty to treat Malaria, popularise quinine and distribute it to the sick and healthy, examine the health of school children, conduct vaccination, combat plague, small-pox, cholera and other epidemics, disseminate knowledge for combating adverse Malarial conditions by means of pamphlets, lectures and talks to the people, send serious and chronic cases which cannot conveniently be treated by them while on tour to their dispensaries or to a hospital, advise people to avail themselves of the services of trained midwives, and generally bring the benefits of scientific medicine prominently before the rural population and encourage them to seek proper advice and aid in cases of serious illness. They will also report and as far as possible, try to remove defects in sanitation and water-supply which may come to their notice during the course of their tours.

38. The persons selected for this work should be young and energetic men with enthusiasm for the work entrusted to them. Preferably they should be Assistant Surgeons of the last class (Rs. 80) entertained on probation with an assurance that if they work satisfactorily they will be confirmed after two years and placed in the regular cadre. They should receive a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 40. If they are Sub-Assistant Surgeons, the travelling allowance may be fixed at Rs. 25 which should be in addition to the usual charge allowance of Rs. 20. Whether Assistant or Sub-Assistant Surgeons, they will be given a small tent at a cost of Rs. 150. Medicines to be taken on tour will be in the shape of pills, powders, tablets and ointments. This will obviate the need for taking a compounder. For the carriage of tents and medicine cases a sum of Rs. 20 per mensem should be allowed. One of the dispensary servants should accompany the medical man during his tours, for which he should receive an allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem. The cost of medicines in special form to be taken on tour may be put down at about Rs. 600 a year, of which one-half will be on account of quinine. For regular dispensary use medicines should be supplied as usual from the medical stores.

39. The cost of each new dispensary may be put down as follows :—

Initial.	Rs.
Tent	150
Instrument	100
Furniture, bedding, etc.	200
Total ...	450

Recurring.	Rs. per mensem
Pay of Assistant Surgeon	80
Fixed travelling allowance	40
Special medicines	50
Transport charges	20
Compounder	15
Dispensary cooly	7
Travelling allowance to dispensary cooly	4
Waterman	4
Contingencies and dieting charges	20
Total ...	240

40. If the medical man in charge is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, the pay may be put down at Rs. 40, the travelling allowance will be Rs. 25, and there will be a charge allowance of Rs. 20. This would make a difference of Rs. 35, so that the monthly cost would be reduced to Rs. 205.

41. The additional cost on account of making the medical man in charge of one of the existing dispensaries to tour about will be as follows :-

Initial.		
Tent		Rs. 150
Recurring.		Rs. per mensem
Travelling allowance to Sub-Assistant Surgeon ...		25
Transport charges		20
Special medicines		50
Travelling allowance to dispeusary cooly ...		4
Extra grant for dieting and contingencies ...		10
Total ...		109 per mensem

42. These existing dispensaries are now financed partly from Provincial funds and partly from District and Municipal funds. The extra cost involved in the present proposals, as well as the cost of the new dispensaries proposed to be opened, should be debited to the special grant for the improvement of the Malnad. Later on after people in the villages have become familiar with the idea of obtaining skilled medical aid for their ailments, it will be possible to discontinue the system of doctors touring about as a part of their regular duties. The cost of the dispensaries should then be divided, under the usual rules, between the Municipal, Districts and Provincial Funds.

43. The proposals in the matter of additional dispensaries and travelling doctors, then, are, to establish nine new dispensaries for the present and to make the medical men in charge of these nine dispensaries and thirteen of the existing stationary dispensaries to tour through a definite area of moderate size. The cost on account of this for the current and succeeding years is worked out in the section relating to the financial effect of these proposals. (Chapter V.)

Midwives.

44. All persons who have had opportunities of studying the conditions existing in the Malnad are agreed that there is a great deal of avoidable mortality of women in child-bed, due to the absence of trained midwives, and the prevalence of certain primitive practices in connection with the accouchment of women. The remedy for this lies in employing more trained midwives. At present, there is a trained midwife stationed at each of the following places : Saklespur, Yeslurpet, Hanbal, Belur, Arehalli, Alur, Kumsi, Sagar, Karur, Sorab, Tirthahalli, Nagar Kallurkatte, Mudgere, Kalasa, Koppa, Yedahalli and Sringeri Each midwife gets a pay of Rs. 15 with a local allowance of Rs. 3 or 5. There are no midwives attached to the Local Fund Dispensaries at Ananthapur, Mandagadde, Megarvalli and Sollebyle. It is understood that there is great difficulty in getting qualified persons for this work and there is reason to think that the pay is insufficient to attract recruits. The women from the Maidan parts are also generally unwilling to serve in the Malnad. The pay of midwives in the Malnad should be raised to Rs. 25 with free quarters, or a house rent allowance of Rs. 5. If these terms are offered it will no doubt be possible to get some midwives now employed in the Maidan parts to serve in the Malnad, and their places could be taken by recruits on the existing rates of pay. The increase of cost is not very appreciable and it should not be difficult for the District Boards concerned to find the necessary funds. It should be the aim of District Boards to provide one trained midwife for every hobli. The Senior Surgeon may be asked to arrange to secure the services of 13 women at once, four for the existing dispensaries which are now unprovided with midwives and nine for the new dispensaries proposed to be opened during the year.

Scholarships for training midwives.

45. This will not however be a permanent solution of the problem. So long as the Malnad depends upon the Maidan parts for its supply of midwives, there will be difficulty. As remarked above, people from the Maidar are quite averse from serving in the Malnad. The heavy monsoon, the thick forests and the solitude strike terror in their minds, and they are in constant dread of Malaria. The only satisfactory solution of the problem would be to train up young women from the Malnad itself as midwives and nurses. If there was a fairly big lying-in-hospital in the Shimoga or Kadur District this would have been easy. As it is, it is necessary to induce likely candidates to go to Bangalore by granting them scholarships. When

the new Women's Hospital which the Wesleyan Mission proposes to open at Mandagadde in the Tirthahalli Taluk is completed some recruits could also be trained there. It is proposed that 20 scholarships of Rs. 15 a month tenable for one year should be sanctioned for three years. The training should include sick nursing as there is reason to believe that many lives are lost not so much through want of medical aid as on account of utter ignorance of the nursing of the sick. The scholarship-holders should be bound after the completion of the training to serve the Government or a District Board or Municipal Council for a period of five years at least. They might receive a salary of Rs. 20—1—25 with free quarters, or a retaining fee of Rs. 10 with an additional remuneration of Re. 1 for every case attended by them, They might also be given the assurance that they will not be liable to transfer. If they do not work satisfactorily, they should be dismissed and not transferred. The candidates selected should preferably belong to the Malnad. If the requisite number is not forthcoming some may also be taken from the South Canara District. Special encouragement should be given to widows. The Senior Surgeon may be requested to advertise for candidates at once so that the classes may begin by about the beginning of December. Applications have already been received from three youug women in the Tirthahalli Taluk.

Quarters for midwives under training.

46. It is also necessary to see that midwives under training are suitably housed in some proximity to the hospitals to which they are attached and under proper supervision. This is an important, matter if young women of respectability are to be attracted to this profession. It is therefore proposed that inexpensive lines be built in connection with the hospitals selected for the training of midwives. The cost of lines for twenty women with latrines, etc., should not exceed Rs. 6,000. This can be debited to Public Works Department. The woman occupying the lines should be under the disciplinary control of the lady doctor and the matron of the hospital to which they are attached.

Quarters for midwives

47. The Government should also be prepared to build quarters for midwives at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in all places where there are no official quarters at present, the cost being debited to the Public Works Department budget. During the year 1913-14 the Government may allot a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the purpose for quarters for ten midwives, four in the Shimoga District and three each in the Hassan and Kadur Districts.

Nurses.

48. The need for nurses to tend the sick has already been referred to. It is suggested that, as a tentative measure, one trained nurse whose services should be available to the public on payment should be posted to the hospitals at Saklespur, Mudgere, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Sagar. If the lady doctors at Shimoga, Sagar and Chikmagalur are asked to start classes for sick nursing it may also be possible for the local officers to get a few women to undergo training.

Vaccination.

49. The ravages of small-pox in the Malnad regions are very great. The people are in such dread of the disease that whole villages are often deserted on the appearance of an epidemic and patients are left without proper care and attention. The result is that the percentage of mortality is high. The people are generally willing to have their children vaccinated. But the arrangements for vaccination are not satisfactory. There is at present only one vaccinator on Rs. 10 or 12 in most of the taluks and the supervision over the work of these men is very inadequate especially after they were removed from the control of the Amildars and placed under District Sanitary Officers, who, having to travel over a whole district cannot efficiently check the work of the vaccinators. The Amildar of Koppa who has been in the taluk for three months and a half said that he had not yet seen either of the two vaccinators employed in that taluk. The Sub-Division Officer of Saklespur mentioned the case of a village in the Manjarabad Taluk, where a vaccinator had not been seen for eight years. The pay of the vaccinator is also insufficient to attract proper candidates to serve in the Malnad. The following measures are recommended for combating the ravages of small-pox in the Malnad:—

(1) Vaccination to be made compulsory in all Municipalities and Unions. The responsibility for the enforcement of this would rest with the Amildars and Sanitary Inspectors under the control of the District

operations throughout the district. It is not considered advisable to introduce any compulsory measures at present as regards the rural population. A little advice and persuation by the local Revenue Officers would generally be found to be quite enough.

(2) Vaccination should be conducted in all places where dispensaries exist by the Sub-Assistant or Assistant Surgeons. If the Medical man by his own efforts cannot get all children to be vaccinated he should seek the assistance of the Amildar. Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons who under this scheme are required to travel about should advise people to get their children vaccinated and re-vaccinated as may be necessary, and perform the operation for all available cases.

(3) Vaccination should be conducted throughout the taluks (except at stations where dispensaries exist) by the Sanitary Inspectors as well as by trained vaccinators. There should generally be two trained vaccinators in each taluk. They will be under the control of the Amildar whose duty it will be to see that they turn out a fair amount of work every day. The Amildars may take the vaccinators with them when they tour in their taluks. At other times the vaccinators should be given a definite programme and care should be taken to see that it is strictly adhered to. Their work should be checked by the Sanitary Inspectors as well as by the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination when there is one in the district. If supervision by Sanitary Inspectors is found to be efficient, as there is no reason why it should not be, the appointment of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination may later on be abolished. The pay of vaccinators employed in the Malnad in future should be fixed at Rs. 15—1—20. This should attract a better class of men. If even with this increase of pay qualified men are not forthcoming, the Sanitary Commissioner may be asked to submit proposals for the grant of suitable scholarships to train men for the post.

50. The extra cost on account of increase of pay and of the entertainment of additional vaccinators should be met from the medical budget under the usual rules.

Dissemination of knowledge.

51. The importance of disseminating knowledge for combating Malarial and other adverse conditions in the Malnad cannot be overrated. The superstition of the Malnad raiyat and his ignorance in the treatment of even ordinary ailments are almost proverbial. Much of the excessive infant mortality in these regions is also due to ignorance of the care of infants. The spread of knowledge as to matters of sanitation, medicine and hygiene should therefore find a prominent place in any scheme for the improvement of the Malnad. This might be done by the following means:—

By popular lectures.

(1) Popular lectures should be prepared by the Sanitary Department on such subjects as malaria, plague, cholera, small-pox, flies, fresh air, pure water, exercise and physical culture, the evils of drink, care of infants, sick nursing, and village sanitation including drainage, cattle stalls, manure heaps, and contamination of water. The skeleton lectures should be supplied to Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Sanitary Inspectors, and should be filled up and delivered by them whenever suitable opportunities present themselvers. Occasions of weekly fairs, festivals and jatras should be taken full advantage of for this purpose. The subject of most of the lectures enumerated above admit of magic lantern treatment. The necessary slides should be prepared by the Sanitary Department and supplied with lanterns to the District Sanitary Officers of each district as well as to a few selected Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Sanitary Inspectors. The slides relating to health subjects should be exhibited along with others of a general character likely to interest or amuse an audience. A capable and enthusiastic lecturer can in this way leave a permanent and useful impression on the minds of a large number of people.

By leaflets and pamphlets.

2) The publication of pamphlets and leaflets in Kanarese on the above subjects should be encouraged and subsidised by the Sanitary Department. Some of the pamphlets issued by Mr. Guru Rao, Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Birur, appeared to be suitable.

(3) Much useful knowledge on matters relating to sanitation and hygiene can also be diffused through the schools. If the younger generation is imbued with correct ideas in these matters, a great step will have been gained. Graduated lessons on the subjects enumerated above should be prepared in very simple language and free from technicalities by persons selected by the Sanitary Commissioner, and supplied to the Education Department for being printed for use in schools as class books, and for being given as prizes. Hygiene should be made a compulsory subject for class work in all elementary schools for boys and girls in the State.

By instruction in schools.

52. The persons by whom skeleton lectures, pamphlets and leaflets, school lessons and lantern slides are prepared may be given small bonuses by the Sanitary Commissioner at rates to be generally sanctioned by the Government. A sum of Rs. 4,000 may be allotted during the year 1913-14 for this purpose as well as for the purchase of a few lanterns and for printing skeleton lectures. For the next two years a grant of Rs. 1,000 per year should suffice. The cost of printing school books on hygiene should be borne by the Education Department.

53. One important object should be to attract more population to the Malnad tracts from outside. This can be done (1) by the grant of special facilities and concessions to settlers and (2) opening out more communications especially with the West Coast.

Attraction of settlers.

54. As regards the grant of special cocessions, a small experiment is being tried by the Forest Department of attracting Mahratta Kunbies to the Western portion of the Sagar Malnad by the grant of land free of cost and free of assessment for a term of years, advances for purchase of bullocks and seeds, etc. The experiment has so far been attended with success. During five years, 124 families from the North Canara District have been settled in the Karur and Bharangi Hoblis at a cost of Rs. 9,724 and have taken up 304 acres of wet land. An area of 119 acres of land has also been granted to them for Kumri cultivation. With a view to continue the experiment and to induce a large number of people to settle themselves in this tract, the Conservator asked for a grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum for three years, and this was sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 3244-7—Ft 129-10-12, dated the 11th December 1912.

Action by the Forest Department.

55. The progress of the experiment conducted by the Forest Department is however necessarily slow and it cannot bring abait any appreciable accession of population to the Malnad. It is therefore necessary to make provision for attracting a large number of people and the Government should offer inducements to bring this about. Every effort should be made to attract settlers from the Maidan parts of the State where there is pressure of population, as for instance, the Channarayapatna Taluk in the Hassan District. But as the number of these is not likely to be large, some inducements have also to be offered to people from the West Coast, especially from South Canara where it is understood that the demand for land is very great. Liberal concessions should be offered to such persons in the shape of land and timber for building purposes free and assessed waste lands free of upset price and free of assessment for five years. They should be allowed to clear a small extent of forest for "Kumri" cultivation, but this should be done under the control and supervision of the Forest Department in order to prevent unnecessary havoc to the forests. Each settler may also be given, by way of advance and with sufficient precautions to prevent his absconding, a pair of bullocks or buffaloes and also seed grain for one year. If several families come up together, a healthy village site with a good drinking-water well should, be provided. Takavi advances may be sanctioned in such cases on the joint responsibility of a group of settlers. The people who come from the West Coast are generally quite poor with absolutely no resources, and everything has to be found for them. Some of the wealthy landholders in the Malnad have made repeated efforts to settle some families in the country to work for them, but these have uniformly ended in failure. The Government should also be prepared to risk some loss in connection with the attraction of settlers. When the settlers find that they are comfortable and well looked after, and are able to lay by some money, they will remain in the country permanently and also induce their relations and friends

Additional inducements for attracting population.

to join them. In case any large holders of lands in the Maland undertake to bring not less than five families of the labouring classes and settle them in the country, the Government may grant advances to such large landholders to enable them to meet the cost. A sum of Rs. 10,000 for each of the Districts of Kadur and Shimoga and Rs. 4,000 for the Manjarabad and Belur Taluks should be sanctioned for this purpose out of the grant for Takavi advances for the current year. If the experiment succeeds, these grants should be doubled during the next two years. The concessions now offered should be widely published in the Malnad tracts, as well as in the Maidan parts where there is pressure of population, and also in the South Canara District.

Opening out communications. Railways.

56. No such artificial stimulus would, however, be necessary if the country is opened up by means of railways, especially railways connecting with the West Coast. The Government have it in view to connect Arsikere with Mangalore by a line of railway as early as possible. This would be of great use as far as the Manjarabad Taluk and perhaps a portion of the Mudgere Taluk are concerned. The construction of a steam tramway to connect the Shimoga District with the West Coast at Honnawar, Udipi, or preferably at Bhatkal, would similarly be of advantage to the Shimoga District, but the question of cost and traffic prospects has to be investigated. A steam tramway from Chordi, the terminus of the existing Manganese Tramway, to Sagar will probably pay from the start. The Deputy Commissioners of Kadur and Shimoga, may be requested to report on the practicability of these two projects, which may be taken up if the capital can be raised locally and Government guarantee intetest at 4 per cent for ten years. Another useful line would be one from Tarikere to Koppa, and from there to Tirthahalli. This might eventually be linked up with Ananthapur, Siralkoppa and Byadgi on the main line to Poona.

Motor service.

57. In the meantime it would be desirable to introduce a motor service between Shimoga and Sagar and another between Shimoga, Tirthahalli and Agumbe for the transport of passengers and produce. There are already under contemplation by certain local residents and will probably come into practical effect if no charge is made for the use of the road by heavy vehicles, and the road from Shimoga to Tirthahalli is rendered suitable for such traffic and kept in better condition.

Roads.

58. Hassan and Kadur Districts which are planting districts, are well served in the matter of internal communications. The only complaint is that the existing roads have to be maintained in better condition. But in the Shimoga District communications are quite inadequate. The Public Works Department have recently spent a large sum of money in opening out roads in the ghat portion of the Sagar Taluk and some work in this direction has also been done by the Forest Department, but a great deal more is necessary. The Government should spend a sum of Rs. 30,000 a year for three years, out of the Public Works Budget, on the opening out of roads in the Malnad portions of the Shimoga District, provided the District Board will undertake to maintain the roads after construction. Subject to this condition, the President of the District Board may be requested to select the roads to be taken up, get estimate prepared by the Executive Engineer and submit proposals at an early date.

Industrial schools.

59. There is much difficulty experienced in the Malnad tracts in finding carpenters, black-smiths, masons, bricklayers and other artisans. The remedy for this will be to start industrial schools, but in view of the insufficiency of labour for agricultural purposes and the artificial manner in which the industrial school now existing at Sagar seems to be propped up, it is desirable to take further opinion before coming to a decision on the point. In the Nagar Taluk, private subscriptions have been collected locally to send out two boys for industrial training. This would probably be cheaper and more efficient. If careful enquiries by local officers as to the number of boys available to receive industrial training and to follow industrial callings in the locality show that there is scope for the establishment of industrial schools, the Government may undertake to erect the necessary buildings and meet the other initial expenditure, and also contribute a moiety of the recurring expenditure.

60. The improvement of economic conditions in the Malnad is a very wide subject which cannot be dealt with except after careful study and investigation. Such investigation has neither been attempted by, nor required of, the writer of this memorandum in the short space of time during which he was placed on special duty. Such an investigation must cover a wide range of subjects of first importance such as the indebtedness of the ryots, the gradual disappearance of peasant proprietors, and effects of the abolition of the supari halat tax, of the reduction of assessment on gardens, of the reservation of forest areas, and generally of the land revenue, excise, and forest policy of Government. One practical suggestion that has been made may, however, be referred to here, viz., the establishment of co-operative societies in the Malnad for the sale and transport of produce, and for the supply of stores. It is well known that on the one hand the ryots in the Malnad do not get anything like full value for their produce and that on the other hand they have to pay exorbitant prices for their every day requirements; and there is no doubt that the establishment of Co-operative Societies for these purposes would be of great benefit. But in view of the great hold that the sowcars and money-lenders have now on the ryots, and the difficulties of communication in the Malnad, the establishment of such societies is not free from difficulty. It is therefore proposed that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or his Assistant should be deputed to the Malnad for a period of about two months to study and report on the question. The opening of a few Co-operative Societies here and there is not what is here proposed. The suggestion is that there should be an organisation on a large scale, actively supported by the Government, which the ryots can make use of for the disposal of their produce and the purchase of supplies without the intervention and interference of sowcars.

Improvement of economic conditions.

61. While this scheme of practical improvements is in operation, scientific investigation and enquiry in regard to questions of sanitation in the Malnad should be carried out by a special agency either in the Public Health Laboratory under the direction of the Government Bacteriologist or by an officer travelling about in the Malnad, as may be considered desirable by the Sanitary Commissioner. The cost of the special agency, including the pay of the officer and the necessary establishment, may be put down at Rs. 6,000 a year. The following are important matters to which attention may be specially directed:—

Scientific investigation.

(1) Collection and classification of the varieties of mosquitoes prevalent in the Malnad and ascertaining the proportion of Malaria-carrying ones.

(2) Examination of human blood collected in various parts of the Malnad to ascertain whether the cases recorded as Malaria are really Malaria or any other disease as, for instance, Kala azar.

(3) Studying the life history of the suctorial insects that exist in the Malnad and whether any diseases are transmitted by them.

(4) Experimentally ascertaining whether any varieties of fish natural to the Malnad are inimical to the larvæ of mosquitoes.

The above is only an indication of the nature of the enquiry suggested. The exact scope of the enquiry and the lines of investigation should be laid down by the Sanitary Commissioner and an annual report of the nature of the work done and the results, if any, arrived at should be submitted to Government.

62. One essential, for any scientific investigation, is however wanting *viz.*, accurate vital statistics. The statistics of births and deaths now furnished by the village officers are generally not reliable. Many births, espicially of children who die in infancy, are not registered. There are also no statistics of emigration and immigration. The submission of accurate statistics of births, deaths (with causes,) and emigration and immigration (with reasons) should be insisted upon throughout the Malnad area. Patels are now expected to supply vital statistics. This they can easily do, but what is lacking is efficient scrutiny and supervision. It is therefore proposed that the work of checking the accuracy of vital statistics should be divided by the Amildars under the direction of District Sanitary Officers between the Shekdars, Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators, who between them, should check the statistics furnished from each village once a month. The returns from villages received

Accurate statistics wanted.

by the Amildars as well as those relating to Municipalities should be forwarded to the District Sanitary Officer who should compile the statistics. It will be his duty during his tour to check the accuracy of the statistics, especially in places where the conditions appear to be abnormal. Amildars and Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions should also make it a point during their tours to check the accuracy of the statistics as recorded in the patel's counterfoil.

CHAPTER IV.—AGENCY.

Agency.

63. The agency for carrying out this scheme of improvements should be partly official and partly non-official. The success of the scheme depends upon persistent attention and efficiency of supervision. The Deputy Commissioners of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga will be in charge of all the operations in their respective districts. The Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions and Amildars should be held responsible for the working of the scheme in their respective charges. The monthly journals of Assistant Commissioners and Amildars should show what work they have done in this direction each month and they should be made to understand that the energy and earnestness they display in this branch of their work will be closely watched by the Government.

Taluk Committes.

64. In each taluk where conditions are favourable, that is, where men of the right sort are forthcoming, there may be associated with the Amildar, a committee to be called the Taluk Committee for Malnad improvements consisting of five or six representative non-official gentlemen selected by the Deputy Commissioner for their public spirit, influence and readiness to adopt progressive measures. These men should be chiefly selected from the outlying parts of the taluk. The Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of dispensaries and the Shekdars will also be members of the Committee. The Amildar will be the Chairman. In the case of large taluks two or even three committees may be formed for the different parts of the taluk. Wherever taluk or town Progress Committees are formed on the lines indicated in para 23 of O. M. Camp No. G. 1-54—G. M. 55-12-208, dated the 14th June 1913, these may take the place of the Taluk Committee for Malnad improvements here proposed. The committees will meet once a month.

65. The object of having these committees is to obtain the benefit of the local knowledge and influence with leading non-officials may possess for this scheme of Malnad improvements, and particularly to secure the co-operation of the villagers by inducing them to carry out sanitary improvements at their own cost and to make contributions in money or labour towards the cost of works undertaken by Government agency. The lists of works of sanitary improvements prepared by the Sanitary Inspector may be placed before the Committee, and suggestions obtained as to the order of their urgency and importance, as to the agency for executing them and as to the amount of co-operations that may be expected from the villagers by way of contributions in the shape of money or labour. The advice of the committee may also be obtained regarding the places where settlers from outside may be located, the concession which may be given in each case and the amount of the advances that may be granted, about the scope for opening Industrial Schools, and other such matters. It will be the duty of the Committees generally to watch the progress of the scheme of Malnad improvement and to suggest modifications where necessary.

66. Non-official members of the Committees will be expected to assist in the execution of the schemes of sanitary improvements in the villages where they have influence, in procuring labour and in encouraging and inducing the raiyats to carry out works for which they are responsible, as well as to contribute towards works undertaken by Government. Their assistance will also be valuable in collecting voluntary subscriptions for such objects as erecting buildings for dispensaries, in getting candidates for training as midwives and nurses, and in inducing the people to avail themselves of the services of midwives, vaccinators and itinerant doctors.

67. At the monthly meetings of the committees, the work done during the previous month will be reviewed and a programme for the next two months will be considered and discussed.

68. A brief report of the proceedings of every meeting will be sent by the Amildar through the Sub-Division Assistant Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioner.

District agency, Assistants to Deputy Commissioners.

69. The Deputy Commissioners of each of the three Malnad Districts will be responsible for carrying out the scheme in their districts. The District Sanitary Officer will be an Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner to carry out his orders and instructions and will be competent to issue orders to the Amildars in matters relating to sanitation and epidemics in the same manner as Excise and Police Assistants do at present. The diaries of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors will be submitted by the Amildars to him. He will also be immediately responsible for the supervision of the work of itinerant Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons as well as of vaccination work.

70. It has been proposed by the Public Works Department that an Assistant Engineer should be appointed in each district as an Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner for the supervision of the Municipal Local Fund and Maramath works. As the work in connection with the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme will be very light in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts, the supervision of the ordinary Municipal, Local Fund and Maramath works will not fully occupy the time of the Assistant Engineer in these districts. This officer when appointed will also be available as an Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner to supervise the execution of the works of sanitary improvements decided to be taken up under this scheme.

A special officer to carry out the scheme

71. The question of employing a special officer to be in charge of all the operations in all the three districts as an Assistant to each of the three Deputy Commissioners has been discussed with the Deputy Commissioners concerned, but has not been included in the present proposal as opinion was practically unanimous that such an officer would not be of much use.

Central Committees.

72. In order to co-ordinate the work in the several districts, to compare notes and experiences, to review the progress made and the work remaining to be done, and to consider suggestions for modifying or improving the scheme now proposed, a Central Committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioners, District Sanitary Officers of the three districts the Assistant Engineers to be employed as Assistants to the Deputy Commissioners of Kadur and Shimoga and the Sub-Division Officer of Saklespur and eight non-official members, appointed by the Government, three for each of the districts of Kadur and Shimoga and two for the Hassan District, should be constituted. The Sub-Division Officer of Saklespur, whose regular work is not heavy, can act as Secretary to this Committee, or one of the District Sanitary Officers may be selected as Secretary. The Committee should meet once in three months at a central place like Tirthahalli or Koppa. Reports of the work done in each of the three districts and the programme for the next quarter should be read and discussed at the meeting. Copies of the reports and programmes together with copies of the proceedings of the meeting should be submitted to Government. Non-official members attending these meetings should receive travelling allowances at the rates sanctioned for non-official members of the District Boards.

CHAPTER V—FINANCIAL.

The various parts of the scheme and the cost.

73. The scheme now proposed thus consists of the following parts:—

1. Large extension of Primary Education in the Malnad. The cost of this will be borne by the Education Department.
2. Sanitary improvements to towns and villages, including the supply of pure water and the employment of additional Sanitary Inspectors. The cost of this will be Rs. 50,000 in 1913-14, and one lakh of rupees in each of the two succeeding years.
3. Opening of additional dispensaries and making doctors in charge of these as well as some of the existing dispensaries to tour about.

The cost of nine additional dispensaries to be opened in 1913-14 is as follows:—

Initial	Rs. 450×9	... Rs.	4,050
Recurring (for 6 months)	Rs. 240×9×6	... Rs.	12,960
	Total	... Rs.	17,010

The cost of making the doctors in charge of 13 existing dispensaries to tour about is as follows:—

Initial	Rs. 150×13	... Rs.	1,950
Recurring (for 6 months)	,, 109×13×6	... Rs.	8,502
	Total	... Rs.	10,4

Recurring expenses are calculated only for six months as it is not likely that the necessary arrangements would be completed before the 1st December. The cost in 1914-15 will be Rs. 43,000 for the same number of dispensaries. For 1915-16 five more dispensaries may be budgetted, for raising the cost to Rs. 50,000.

4. Training and employment of more midwives, and providing quarters for them, both while under training, and after employment. The cost of the training will be Rs. 3,600 for each of the three years. The additional cost on account of employing more midwives and raising their pay will amount to Rs. 5,000 to be borne by the District Boards. The cost of providing quarters for midwives already employed and for those to be trained may be put down at Rs. 21,000 for 1913–14 and Rs. 9,000 for each of the two succeeding years. The cost is debitable to the Public Works Department.

5. Employment and training of nurses. The cost of three nurses would be about Rs. 1,000 a year.

6. Employment of more vaccinators, and raising the pay of vaccinators. The extra cost will be about Rs. 1,000 for the first year, and Rs. 2,500 for the next two years.

7. Dissemination of knowledge by lectures, subsidies to writers of pamphlets and instruction in schools. The cost will be Rs. 4,000 in 1913-14, and Rs. 1,000 in each of the two succeeding years.

8. Attracting settlers by grant of concessions. The expenditure on advances will be debited to the grant for takavi advances in the Ways and Means Estimate.

9. Extension of Railways.

10. Facilities for motor service for carriage of passengers and produce.

These last two may be left to private enterprise.

11. Extra grant for communications in the Shimoga District. This will be Rs. 30,000 a year for three years debitable to the Public Works Department. The maintenance charges of new roads will be debited to the District Funds.

12. Industrial Schools. An expenditure of Rs. 15,000 in 1914-15 and Rs. 20,000 in 1915-16 is provided for.

13. Special investigation with reference to the opening of co-operative stores. This does not involve any extra cost.

14. Scientific Investigation. The cost is Rs. 6,000 for each of the three years.

15. Improvements in the registration of vital statistics. This does not involve any extra cost.

16. Creation of Taluk Committees and central Committee and periodical meetings and reports to Government. A sum of Rs. 1,000 a year will be necessary for travelling allowances to non-official members of Central Committee.

74. The cost of the scheme for the current and two succeeding years is indicated below :—

Cost.

No.		1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
1	Extension of education	To be borne by the Education Department.		
2	Sanitary improvements	50,000	100,000	100,000
3	Additional dispensaries and touring doctors	27,500	43,000	50,000
4(*a*)	Training of midwives	3,600	3,600	3,600
(*b*)	Employment of more midwives and raising their pay	To be borne by the District Funds.		
(*c*)	Quarters for midwives and for those under training	To be borne by Public Works Department.		
5	Employment of nurses	1,000	1,000	1,000
6	Employment of extra vaccinators and raising their pay	1,000	2,500	2,500
7	Dissemination of knowledge by lectures, pamphlets, etc. ...	4,000	1,000	1,000
8	Attracting settlers	Debitable to grant for Takavi advances.		
9	Extension of railways ...	Railway Department and private enterprise		
10	Motor service ...			
11	Extra Public Works grant for communications in Shimoga ...	Debitable to Public Works Department.		
12	Industrial schools	...	15,000	20,000
13	Investigation *re* co-operative stores ...	Nil	Nil	
14	Scientific investigation	6,000	6,000	6,000
15	Registration of vital statistics ...	Nil	Nil	
16	Travelling allowances to non-officials...	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Total ...	94,100	173,100	185,100

Improvement of District Fund Revenues.

75. The improvements now contemplated will eventually involve heavy extra expenditure under District Funds, and the District Boards concerned will have to face the question of improving their revenues. One solution that may be suggested is to make a grant to these District Boards out of the amount collected in the Malnad under "Irrigation Cess Fund" for being spent locally, but which is saved and is being expended for the improvement of irrigation in other districts, especially Mysore.

Additions to permanent expenditure of the State.

76. The improvements proposed in this scheme will also involve some additions to the permanent recurring expenditure of the State under the head "Medical." The increase will however not be very great, and by no means in excess of what may be expected by way of natural expansion of this department, during the next three years.

Budget provision.

77. The cost for the current year thus comes to Rs. 94,100 exclusive of expenditure debitable to the Educational and Public Works Departments and to District Funds, and is well within the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 provided for the improvemnt of the Malnad in the current year's budget. If absolutely necessary, a grant of Rs. 5,000 may be given to District Funds for each of the three years to meet the extra cost of employing more midwives. The expenditure for the years 1914-15 and 1915-16 comes to Rs. 1,73,000 and Rs. 1,85,000 respectively. The amount provided in the financial forecast for these years is only one lakh each year, but it is very necessary that the additional amount here indicated should be sanctioned. The expenditure debitable to the Education Department is on account of extension of primary education and for printing books on hygiene for

use in schools. The expenditure debitable to the Public Works Department is Rs. 21,000 in 1913-14 and Rs. 9,000 in the two succeeding years for quarters to midwives and to pupils under training and Rs. 30,000 during each of the three years 1913-14, 1914-15 and 1915-16 for improvement of communications in the Shimoga District. These form part of the ordinary operations of the Public Works Department and should come out of the Public Works Department Budget.

CHAPTER VI.—ACTION TO BE IMMEDIATELY TAKEN.

78. If the scheme receives the approval of the Government the action to be immediately taken by the several authorities concerned is indicated below:—

79. The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner should

(1) arrange for opening nine new dispensaries by advertising for Assistant Surgeons, and providing the initial equipment,

(2) order for twenty-two Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and special medicines for twenty-two dispensaries,

(2) advertise for twenty midwives for training, and arrange with the Public Works Department for quarters for them,

(4) order magic lanterns, procure slides and get skeleton lectures and slides prepared within the allotment of Rs. 4,000,

(5) arrange for thirteen extra midwives and eight extra vaccinators,

(6) send nurses to the Hospitals at Shimoga, Sagar and Chikmagalur and instruct Lady Apothecaries to start classes for training of nurses and

(7) arrange the staff for scientific investigation.

80. The Deputy Commissioners should

(1) entertain one additional Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspector for each taluk,

(2) get programmes of works of sanitary improvement prepared by the District Sanitary Officer,

(3) constitute Taluk Committees where considered desirable and report names of members to Government for publication in Gazette; and

(4) select places where widwives' quarters are to be built.

The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga should also arrange he expenditure of Rs. 30,000 on communications in consultation with the Executive Engineer.

81. The Chief Engineer should allot funds as follows:—

(1) Rs. 6,000 for quarters for midwives under training;

(2) Rs. 15,000 for quarters for existing midwives; and

(3) Rs. 30,000 for communications in the Shimoga District.

He should also instruct the Executive Engineers concerned to take up and carry out these works without delay.

82. The Inspector-General of Education should arrange

(1) to open more elementary schools in the Malnad; and

(2) to provide funds for printing books on hygiene for use in schools.

83. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies should either by himself or his Assistant study economic conditions in the Malnad with special reference to Co-operative Stores and Societies for transporting produce.

84. The Comptroller to Government should

(1) provide Rs. 24,000 in the Ways and Means estimate for advances to settlers; and

(2) prescribe the accounts to be rendered of expenditure under this scheme.

85. The Government should take steps

(1) to appoint a Central Committee; and

(2) to make vaccination compulsory in all Municipalities and Unions in the Malnad.

APPENDIX II.

List of Official and Non-official Gentlemen who have been appointed to constitute the Malnad Improvement Committees during 1916-17.

A. District Committees.

(1) SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

Official Members.

1. Deputy Commissioner (Chairman).
2. Special Revenue Officer (Secretary).
3. Executive Engineer, Shimoga Division.
4. District Forest Officer, Shimoga Division.
5. Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga Sub-Division.
6. Do Sagar Sub-Division.
7. District Health Officer, Shimoga.
8. District Medical Officer, Shimoga.
9. District Inspector of Education, Shimoga.

Non-official Members.

10. Mr. S. R. Balakrishana Rao, B.A., LLB.
11. Mr. Agumbe Rama Rao, Tirthahalli Taluk.
12. Mr. Nadig Bhasker Rao, of Ulivi, Sorab Taluk.
13. Mr. Siranahalli Parameswara Bhatt, Nagar Taluk.
14. Mr. H. Madhava Rao B.A. B.L., Advocate, Sagar Taluk.

(G. O. No. 1474-85—SAN. 94-15, DATED 23RD AUGUST 1916.)

(2) KADUR DISTRICT.

Official Members.

1. Deputy Commissioner (Charman).
2. Special Revenue Officer, Malnad Improvement, Kadur and Hassan Districts (Secretary).
3. Sub-Division Assistant Commissioner, Kadur Sub-Division.
4. District Forest Officer, Kadur District.
5. District Excise Officer do.
6. District Medieal Officer do.
7. District Sanitary Officer do.
8. District Inspector of Education, Kadur District.
9. Executive Engineer, Kadur District.
10. District Economic Superintendent.

Non-official Members.

11. Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur.
12. Mr. Hutcha Rao, Land-holder, Koppa.
13. „ Sheshagiri Prabhu, Land holder and Sowcar, Balehonnur.
14. „ H. Krishna Rao, Land holder, Hoskoppa.

(G. O. No. 2484-96—SAN. 26-16, DATED 20TH OCTOBER 1916.)

(3) HASSAN DISTRICT.

Official Members.

1. Deputy Commissioner, Chairman.
2. Special Revenue Officer, Secretary.
3. Sub-Division Assistant Commissioner, Saklespur.
4. District Forest Officer.
5. District Excise Officer.
6. District Medical Officer.
7. Special Sanitary Officer.
8. Executive Engineer.
9. District Economic Superintendent.
10. Amildar, Manjarabad Taluk.
11. Amildar, Belur Taluk.

Non-officials.

12. Mr. Donigal Nanjegowda, Manjarabad Taluk.
13. ,, Lakkunda Kesavachar, Belur.
14. ,, Narasimhaiya, Palya.

(G. O. No. 3723-34—SAN. 53-16, DATED 9TH DECEMBER 1916.)

B. Members for the Central Committee.

(1) SHIMOGA DISTRICT

1. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.
2. District Sanitary Officer, Shimoga.
3. District Forest Officer, Shimoga.
4. Assistant Commissioner, Sagar Sub-Division
5. Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Shimoga

(G. O. No. 1561-7—SAN. 27-16, DATED 25TH AUGUST 1916.)

(2) KADUR DISTRICT.

6. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
7. Special Revenue Officer, Kadur and Hassan Districts.
8. District Forest Officer, Kadur District.
9. Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur.

(G. O. No. 2055-61—SAN. 27-16, DATED 23RD SEPTEMBER 1916.)

(3) HASSAN DISTRICT.

10. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.
11. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Hassan District.
12. The Assistant Commissioner, Saklespur.

(G. O. No. 2210-6—SAN. 27-16, DATED THE 4TH OCTOBER 1916.)

APPENDIX III.

(c) Pamphlets issued by the Sanitary Officers.

SUBJECT.

1. Quinine in treatment of Malaria.
2. Small-pox and Vaccination.
3. Simple facts on Pneumonia.
4. Simple facts on Vaccination.
5. Food.
6. Plague.
7. Cholera.
8. Malaria.
9. Fatalism.

APPENDIX IV.

List showing the number of pumping installations and rice mills erected in the Shimoga District.

Taluk	Village	No.	Name of installation	Remarks
Shimoga ...	Hanaswady	1	Pumping	
	Benkipur	1	Do	
	Dodgopanhalli ...	1	Do	
	Shimoga town ...	1	Rice Huller	
	Do	1	Saw Bench	
Sagar ...	Kowle	1	Pumping	
Kumsi ...	Forest department ...	1	Saw mill	
	Harnahalli	1	Rice mill	
Shikarpur ...	Shikarpur	1	Sugar mill	
Tirthahalli ...	Tirthahalli	1	Rice Huller	
	Do	1	Tile Factory	
Honnali ..	Kumbalur	1	Pumping	
	Kundur	1	Do	
	Rampur	1	Do	
Nagar ...	Kodasi	1	Pumping	

(LETTER No. 1561 DATED 6TH NOVEMBER 1915, FROM THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE.)

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing allotment sanctioned and expenditure incurred in connection with Malnad Improvement Scheme.

Serial No.	Items	Shimoga District			Kadur District			Hassan District			Remarks
		1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1914-15	1915-16	1916-87	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	
1	Establishment charges*	22,000	22,100	22,100	12,400	17,326	17,400	8,100	11,851	12,000	*Includes travelling allowances office Contingencies and also the cost of training additional midwives and vaccinators.
2	Supply of quinine	15,00	2,000	2,000	200	600	500	600	...	500	
3	Dissemination of kuowledge on sanitary matters.	15,00	500	500	300	...	250	600	...	200	
4	Sinking and improving wells ...	11,000	9,000	10,000	8,000	9,500	10,000	4,600	10,000	9,000	
5	Drainage, filling up of insanitary pits etc.	6,000	4,000	3,000	400	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,800	
6	Attracting settlers	1,000	5,000	5,000	500	...	1,000	400	...	500	
7	Formation of model villages ...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	District Laboraoues	...	2,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Construction of model houses ...	...	...	6,000	...	...	4,000	...	...	2,000	
10	Itinerant and semi-itinerant Dispensaries.	5,000	5,000	6,650	3,000	...	9,000	2,000	...	9,000	
11	Debt Survey	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Disease Survey	...	...	1,000	...	...	500	...	...	300	
13	Expansion of communication, roads etc.	...	...	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	500	500	
14	Shifting of villages	...	...	...	3,500	1,000	1,000	700	750	750	
15	Miscellaneous charges	2,000	4,400	4,000	700	574	1,050	1,000	99	500	
	Total ...	*50,000	55,000	65,250	30,000	*32,000	47,700	20,000	25,000	37,050	*Additional grant sanctioned during 1915-16 Rs. 12,000.
	allotment ...										
	Expenditure — Establishment charges	17,682	16,706		12,238	1,813		4,240	4776	...	
	Expenditure — works	10,186	14,721		9,237	15,854		5,817	6757		
	Total Expenditure ...	27,868	31,427		21,475	33,985		10,057	11,533		

Statement showing the Progress of Operations connected with the Malnad Improvement Scheme for.....

ITEMS	Up to the date of last report	Since the date of last report	Total	Remarks

I. SANITATION.

1 Clearance of rank vegetation, area cleared

2 Supply of good drinking water :—

(i) New wells—

(*a*) Number estimated for

(*b*) Number taken up for sinking

(*c*) Number actually sunk and completed

(*d*) Number containing an unfailing supply of good drinking water in all seasons

(ii) Improvement of old wells–

Number taken up and improved

3. Improvement of drainage :—

Linear measurement of drains constructed

4. Facilities for obtaining timber for building purposes :—

(*a*) Number of applications received

(*b*) Number of applications disposed of

5. Shifting of insanitary villages. Number shifted.

6. Removal of cultivation away from residential areas :—

(*a*) Number of villages where wet cultivation has been prohibited for a certain distance all round

(*b*) Number of villages in which extensions have been successfully formed away from paddy flats

ITEMS	Up to the date of last report	Since the date of last report	Total	Remarks
7. Providing separate sheds for cattle away from human dwellings. Action taken :				
8. Number of villages to which the sanitary rules have been extended				
9. Number of model villages established				
Number of model houses built				
10. Sanitary Survey :—				
Action taken				
11. Malarial Survey :—				
Action taken				
12. Whether registration of vital statistics is satisfactory and whether any improvements are required				

ITEMS	Up to the date of last report	Since the date of last report	Total	Remarks

II. MEDICAL RELIEF.

1. Dispensaries :—

   Number of—

   i. Stationary

   ii. Itinerant

   iii. Semi-itinerant

2. Free distribution of quinine :—

   (*a*) Number of packets distributed

   (*b*) Number of villages in which distribution was made

3. Vaccination :—

   (*a*) Number of vaccinators employed

   (*b*) Number of persons vaccinated

   (*c*) Number of cases successful

   (*d*) Defects, if any, noticed in the quality of lymph supplied.

4. Midwives and nurses :—

   i. Number of midwives employed

   ii. Number of cases conducted

5. Maternities Number

6. Special grants to medical aid

ITEMS	Up to the date of last report	Since the date of last report	Total	Remarks
III. EDUCATION.				
1. Spread of knowledge of sanitation and hygiene:—				
(*a*) Subjects on which leaflets were issued and the number of copies issued ...				
(*b*) Number of copies distributed				
(*c*) Number of villages in which copies were distributed				
(*d*) Itinerant lecturers:— Number employed				
Number of villages visited by them				
Subjects on which lectures were delivered				
2. Primary Schools — Number				
3. Industrial Schools :—				
(*a*) Number				
(*b*) Industries taught therein				
4. Medical inspection of school-going population				
Number examined				
Material defects, if any, observed				
5. Better regulation of physical exercise in schools :- Action taken				
6 Grant of scholarships for secondary, higher and professional education :—				
Action taken :—				

ITEMS	Up to the date of last report	Since the date of last report	Total	Remarks

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Industries already started

Places where they are started and how they are working

Industries under investigation

ITEMS	Up to the date of last report	Since the date of last report	Total	Remarks
V. IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.				
1. Special measures, if any, adopted for improvement of agriculture				
2. Restoration of minor tanks :— Progress made				
3. Facilities for grazing, etc.				
4. Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries				

ITEMS	Up to the date of last report	Since the date of last report	Total	Remarks

VI. IMPROVEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC CONDITION.

1. Co-operative Societies ...

   Number

2. Debt survey :—

   Places where the survey is undertaken and progress made so far

3. Establishment of Land Mortgage Banks

   Progress which the scheme has made

4. Recruitment of labour

   Steps, if any, taken to formulate a scheme

5. Economic survey

6. Other measures, if any, taken for improving the economic condition of the people

WD 1188—G PB—200—14-12-16

ITEMS	Up to the date of last report	Since the date of last report	Total	Remarks

VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Attraction of settlers

   (*a*) Number of families settled and the amount of advance made

   (*b*) Applications for the grant of lands under the scheme

   Number received

   Number disposed of

   Number remaining

2. Expansion of communication

   Length of new roads

   At whose cost made

3. Progress made in the investigation of the following matters :—

   (*a*) Increase of population in some villages notwithstanding general decline

   (*b*) Periods of the year in which deaths are most numerous and reasons therefor.

   (*c*) Suitability of Bagani toddy as a drink.

   (*d*) Effects of expansion of forest area

   (*e*) Necessity of taking a census of the population in the Malnad. ...

   (*f*) Susceptibility of special classes of people to premature loss of vitality

FORM No. II.

WD 1189—GPB—200—

Statement showing the progress of works in connection with the Malnad Improvement Scheme in the District for 191

No.	Name of work	Date of sanction	Amount of estimate		Progress up to the end of the previous month		Progress during the month		Total of work done, *i. e.*, total of columns 6 and 7		Remarks
			(*a*) Government's share	(*b*) Raiyats' share, if any	(*a*) Government's share	(*b*) Raiyats' share, if any	(*a*) Government's share	(*b*) Raiyats' share, if any	(*a*) Government's share	(*b*) Raiyats' share, if any	
1.	2	3	4		5		6		7		
I	Road works										
	Road works Total										
II	Drainage works										
	Drainage works Total										
III	Well works										
	Well works Total										
IV	Clearance of lantana										
	Clearance of lantana Total										

N. B.—1. The statement should include all works whether complete or in progress, undertaken since the introduction of the scheme. Completed works should be entered first and the remark "Completed" should be made against them in column 5.

2. In the case of lantana clearance, each village dealt with should be treated as a separate item, and in column 4 the extent of area to be cleared should be given in red ink below the estimated value